THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man. *October 31, 1923*

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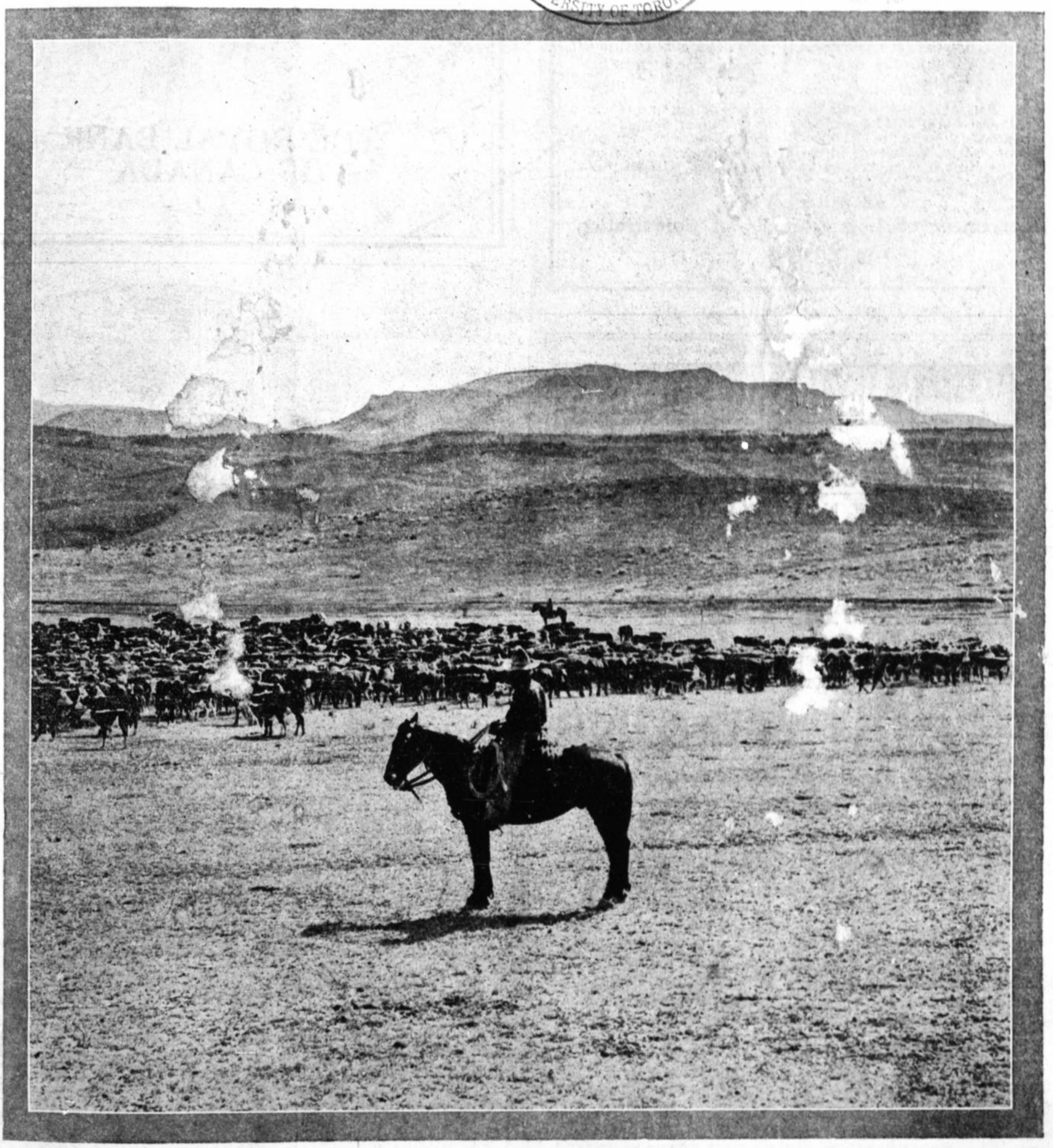

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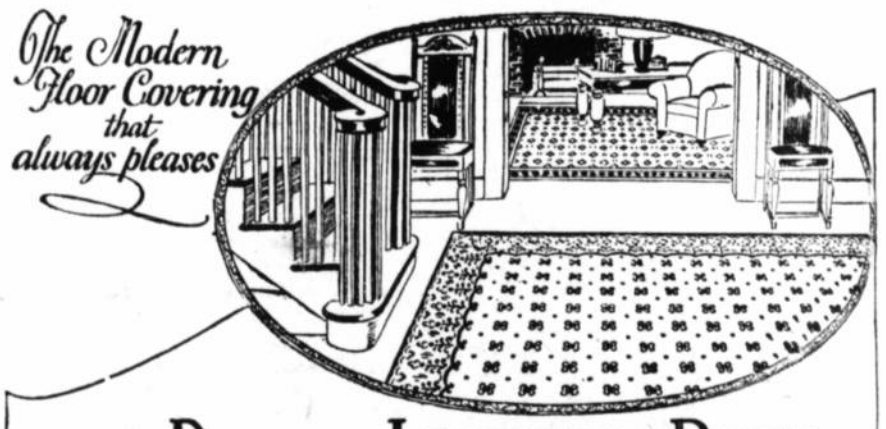

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

(Guide Special Correspondence)

Regina, October 26.—That the campaign for securing the waivers to the wheat pool contract and also the balance of the minimum necessary acreage to bring 50 per cent. of Saskatchewan's wheat under contract should be undertaken at once, with the utmost vigor and despatch, was the decision arrived at by the executive of Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, at their meeting held in Regina, on Saurday, October 20.

In connection with the question as to whether or not the pool should operate this year, it was decided that in view of the fact that the present board of directors were not elected by the contract signers, the executive were of the opinion that the question must be decided by the permanent board at their first meeting, immediately after their election. In the meantime arrangements will be carried forward so that the election of a board of directors to be chosen by the contract holders will be held immediately 50 per cent. of the acreage has been secured. In this connection it is pointed out that it will be possible to hold an election of directors within ten days of the date on which the necessary acreage is secured.

Prepare for Intensive Campaign

The two features of vital interest to the contract signers—the date of the commencement of the pool's operation and the election of permanent officers are both contingent on the necessary acreage being secured. Plans were discussed with a view to improving the pool organization. Weak points will be strengthened and a complete intensive campaign will be put on immediately, covering the whole province. In addition to securing the waivers to the original contracts it is intended that the balance of the acreage will also be secured. Reports received at head office of the association indicate that threshing is cleaned up in many parts of the province, and within the next week the canvassers who secured 32,000 contracts, covering 4,260,000 acres will again go into action with the determination to complete the job which they have so well started. The statutory meeting of the shareholders of the association was fixed for Friday, November 23, by which date it is expected that the acreage campaign will be within sight of a successful issue.

Agreement With U.S. Shipowners

An agreement was reached between the Board of Grain Commissioners and the owners of American vessels, at Cleveland, last week, by which American vessels will be enabled to enter into the Canadian grain-carrying trade on the Great Lakes.

The agreement provides that the filing of charters or contracts for space by the shippers before loading will be accepted by the Board of Grain Commissioners as a compliance with the Inland Water Freight Rates Act, which was passed at the last session of parliament. The act provides that ship owners or shipping companies before entering into contracts for the carrying of grain must file with the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, a tariff of the rates it is proposed to charge for the carriage of grain. The United States shipowners objected to this on the ground that it would lead to complications with the American Interstate Commerce Commission, which had been endeavoring to have similar regulations enacted in the United States. The arrangement now made between the board and American ship owners overcomes this objection, and the interpretation of the act adopted by the board has the approval of the Hon. T. A. Low, minister of trade and commerce.

The objection of United States shipowners to filing tariff rates was not foreseen when the act was passed, and it is probable that in order to keep American vessels in the Canadian grain-carrying trade it will be necessary to have an amendment to the act passed at the next session of parliament.

Celebrates "Co-operative Day"

Labor has long been proud of its International Labor Day, celebrated in every land where workers are organized. But the co-operative movement with its millions of organized consumers had no international holiday until July 7, 1923. This day saw the birth of International Co-operative Day, under auspicious circumstances. For a first celebration, the event was highly successful. Fraternal greetings were sent by cablegram to the International Co-operative Alliance by the movements of Switzerland, Russia, Spain, Italy, Serbia, Georgia and Bulgaria.

Soviet Russia celebrated International Co-operative Day on July 7, with stirring enthusiasm. Preparations were made long in advance for the occasion by a special commission of Centrosoyus, the federation of co-operative unions. Co-operative stores were instructed to sell goods at liberal discounts, and co-operative restaurants were to give free meals to the unemployed. Arrangements were made for meetings in factories and workshops. Even the Red Army was to have its lectures on co-operation.

On July 7, all co-operative establishments were decorated with banners and with co-operative mottoes. A mass meeting was held in the Zimina Opera House, hundreds of thousands of leaflets were distributed, and at least 150 meetings were held in Moscow alone. Petrograd, too, had scores of mass meetings, and many factory meetings.

Centrosoyus laid the cornerstone for its huge warehouse on the Moscow-Kazan railway. The new warehouse will consist of four large wings, with a total capacity of about 65,000 tons.

In Sevastopol, Co-operative Day was honored by changing the name of the principal street of the town to "Co-operation Street." In Kaluga, two thousand children were the guests of the co-operative society at a simple but substantial banquet. At Novorossisk, one of the best ships on the Black Sea was named "Khinchuk" in honor of the leader of the Centrosoyus.

The celebrations throughout Russia assumed the proportions of a national holiday, in which peasants and city workers, the army, government officials and co-operators paid tribute to the International Co-operative Movement.

Great Britain

In Great Britain demonstrations were held in the large industrial centres, including Cardiff, Sheffield, Halifax, Failsworth, Gloucester, Leicester and Kettering. In Switzerland artistic posters were to be seen at all the railway stations, and pamphlets were widely distributed. The Basle Co-operative Society organized a parade, with floats containing co-operative products, and gaily-dressed symbolic figures. Twelve-hundred members participated in the celebration of the Geneva Society. The general press of Switzerland commented favorably on the celebration, while the labor press carried on an active campaign on behalf of "Co-operative Day."

Belgium saw the wide distribution of artistic co-operative posters. Meetings were held in all the large cities, including Leige, Charleroi and Tournaisis. In Italy gay festivals were organized in Naples, Genoa, Turin, Como, Bologna, Florence and in Sicily. Spain was in the throes of a general strike, which made it difficult to celebrate Co-operative Day. However, a well-attended banquet was held at Bilbao.

In Bulgaria, the King and the new premier sent their greetings to the Co-operative mass meeting at Sofia. Argentine also celebrated the event with public meetings held at Buenos Aires. Even far-off Australia saw the organization of open-air meetings and parades.

Summarizing the reports that have come to him from all over the world, H. J. May, of the International Co-operative Alliance, to whom we are indebted for the information in this article, said: "Never before has the world seen such a unity of endeavor and spontaneity of enthusiasm, such a marshalling of the forces of the press, the platform, the artist, and the co-operative power to enjoy life, as the first International Co-operative Day has produced. The accumulation of evidence in the above reports is irresistible, and we go forward to the next celebration in the confidence that our festival has come to stay."—H. R., in Co-operation.

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The Guide has secured a number of copies of a very fine autographed photograph of Lloyd George, on beautiful sepia-tinted, high-grade paper, 14x20 inches, ready for framing. It is a later and better likeness of the great Welshman than the one shown herewith. These photos are securely packed in strong mailing tubes and guaranteed to arrive in good condition.

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The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

Saving by Co-operation

Few farmers' co-operative organizations in the middle west have been as successful as the National Livestock Producers' Association, which has now organized seven subsidiary associations located at Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Peoria, Fort Worth and Kansas City. The eighth association is being organized at Sioux Falls, and several others will be founded before this year is out. All have been successful from the start.

The first one was organized at East St. Louis, about eighteen months ago. After it had been operating for ten months it had earned dividends to pay back all membership fees that were paid in at the start, and by the end of the year a dividend of a little over $40,000 was declared. During this time the association saved for its members $6.48 per car in commissions on 6,650 cars of stock worth over nine million dollars. The average commission charge per car, $20.27, was the same as old line commission firms charge, but out of that sum the savings refund of $648 was made. In addition to the large number of cars of stock handled, the company also purchased 473 cars of feed stuff for its members, and in that capacity undoubtedly saved them many thousand dollars more.

The farmers have demonstrated that they can not only conduct local co-operative livestock shipping associations at a profit, but that they can also enter the big terminal markets and put the private commission houses out of business by marketing their own livestock on an efficient co-operative basis with further savings for themselves.

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International Farm Congress

By R. A. Hoey, M.P.

THE International Farm Congress which held its annual convention in Kansas City, October 10, 11 and 12, was organized on February 18, 1915. It is, in its present form, a union of the International Dry-Farming Congress and the International Irrigation Congress. These organizations had performed notable work, but gradually it developed that all such specialized efforts could be directed just as well by one organization which might also be broadened into a movement that would render a permanent helpful influence to all agriculture.

The convention this year was the most successful yet held, delegates being present from at least 20 farm organizations as well as representatives from Canada and Mexico, about 300 in all.

Too Many Organizations

I was somewhat depressed to find that in the United States there are so many farm organizations. This fact in itself is a great source of weakness, and is responsible for friction and rivalry of which we know little or nothing in Canada. Indeed, the farm leaders freely confessed that the chief task confronting the congress for the next 25 years would be the task of effecting greater unity between the different existing groups and organizations. It is worthy of note, however, that despite this lack of unity, 14 of the farm organizations have united to maintain a research bureau at Washington, for the investigation of agricultural conditions and to supply members of the farm bloc with information that will prove of value to them in their legislative capacity. These organizations are, of course, nonpartisan; the members of the farm bloc being drawn from both of the existing political parties. It occurred to me that our farm organizations in Canada might seriously consider the advisability of establishing some such office at Ottawa, for the benefit of the Progressive group and for the enlightenment of members generally on the agricultural conditions throughout the country.

Canada in Better Condition

The three-day program, and particularly the discussions that followed the addresses delivered, revealed a striking similarity between agricultural conditions in Canada and the United States. The general impression I got was that conditions here are, on the whole, measurably better than the prevailing conditions surrounding the American agriculturist at the moment. The price of their land is considerably higher. And while it is somewhat difficult to determine the actual selling price, as there is little land changing hands, a conservative estimate would place it at from $150 to $400 per acre. This may be the war-time price, of course, and may apply only to first-class farm land with adequate buildings. I did not discover, however, during my visit, that there is any cheap land in the middle West, certainly no cheap land in the sense that we have cheap land in the best developed districts of the Canadian West. Their taxes and freight rates, too, are higher. It was stated during one of the discussions that freight rates on a 500-mile haul were 30 per cent. higher than the existing freight rates in Western Canada. The American farmer can, it is true, obtain money cheaper. The average rate of interest I learned was about 6 per cent. But on the other hand the price of farm products in both countries is practically the same. Wheat, during my visit, that is the net price, was about three cents per bushel higher than in Canada, and livestock about two cents per pound higher, with the exception of good dairy cattle which were selling even cheaper than the same class of cattle in this country.

I could not discover much difference in the cost of living. Automobiles and gasoline are cheaper. Gasoline was selling in Kansas City at 15 cents per gallon at the time of my visit. Woolen goods are higher than ours, boots practically the same and farm machinery cheaper, but not as cheap as I had anticipated. The price paid farm laborers would average a dollar per day higher than the wages paid here during the harvest season, and in many districts it was difficult to obtain farm help at any price.

Immigration and Marketing

The two questions uppermost in the mind of the average American with respect to Canada, relate to immigration and wheat marketing. I was asked several times why, in view of the widespread unemployment in England and the small population in this country, there is not an attempt made to redistribute the population of the Empire on a more equitable basis. With respect to wheat marketing the American farmers cannot easily understand why an attempt is not made to unite the two farmers' commercial organizations into a single selling agency for the marketing and export of grain, rather than build up a new wheat pool organization. In reply to this question I simply stated that the same difficulties that prevented closer co-operation between the farm organizations in the United States, to some extent at least, existed in Canada so far as our commercial companies were concerned.

The address that attracted most attention during the convention was one entitled, The Way Out, delivered by Hon. Henry C. Wallace, secretary, United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Wallace frankly admitted that he had no solution to offer. In his judgment there was no immediate way out. He drew attention to the fact that the United States had been developed largely by foreign capital, and that it was most natural that the debts accumulated should have been paid off by the exports of manufactured goods and farm products to Europe. New conditions, however, had arisen. Europe today was indebted to the United States to the extent of $12,000,000,000 dollars. Interest charges on this vast sum were piling up at the rate of $2,000,000 a day. The European people were restricting their purchases, particularly from the United States, and it was most natural for them to do so, while on the other hand they sought to pay off their debts by the export of goods. The present conditions, he said, in conclusion, may lead to a complete reversal of the policy under which the great nation has been built up.

Europe Purchasing Less

It is somewhat difficult to determine just what Secretary Wallace had in mind by this pronouncement, but the statement is significant in that it may indicate a change of attitude on the part of the United States with regard to the whole question of tariff legislation. It would seem that present conditions will almost compel them to modify their present high tariff rates. In 1919 Europe purchased from the United States 332,000,000 pounds of beef and a little less than 4,000,000 in 1922. Europe purchased, in 1919, 1,238,000,000 pounds of bacon, but only 350,000,000 pounds in 1922, hence the present depression in the American livestock industry.

It would seem that in our attempts to re-establish normal conditions, Canada is abreast of the United States, and in the meantime our agriculturists, if no better off, are at least in no worse condition than their neighbors to the south. Our farm organizations are more united and in a better position to function and our commercial companies have a strength unequalled by any such organizations yet established in the United States.

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Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 31, 1923

To Help Europe

In correspondence made public last Friday, Lord Curzon, British foreign minister, speaking "in the name of the whole British Empire, as represented at the Imperial Conference," asked the United States government on October 12, to take part in a conference of the principal powers to settle the question of German reparation payments, and U.S. Secretary of State Hughes has agreed on behalf of the United States, to take part in such a conference. France, Italy and Belgium have also agreed, conditionally upon the conference acting under the authority of the Reparations Commission.

The Imperial Conference has dealt with some weighty matters, but the calling of this economic conference contains the promise of being the best of its work. There is no question today of such importance to the world as that of restoring peace, order and stability in Europe. Democracy, which the war was to make secure, is fast disappearing in Europe. Government, in most of the European states, has become the machine of a dictator or a caste. Anarchy within and the threat of war without, are what the nations are facing. The disintegration of Germany is proceeding apace, and starvation is stirring the people to revolt. The flood of paper money has made the calculation of the price of even a loaf of bread a matter of astronomical arithmetic. German states are at loggerheads with the federal government and the Rhineland, which Foch demanded for France at the Peace Conference, is in actual insurrection. Germany is on the way to a break-up into the independent states which Bismarck welded into the German Empire.

Racial hatreds, national suspicions, political ambitions and commercial jealousies are even more rampant in Europe today than they were before the war. When the Balkan states threw off the yoke of Turkey, it was not foreseen that the nationalism which secured freedom would be so exaggerated as to become a fruitful cause of strife among the liberated nations. When the peacemakers at Paris endeavored to carry out the principle of self-determination it was not expected that a further stimulus would be given to that irrational nationalism which prevents nations learning the art of living peaceably and co-operatively side by side. The expenditure on war machinery, as Mr. Lloyd George pointed out in his speech at Toronto, is as lavish as before the war, and amid it all European liberty is disappearing, and the economic and political condition of the people becoming more and more degraded. Germany, the enemy, is hopelessly crushed and lies helpless at the feet of her conquerors, but since the armistice Great Britain has spent over $6,000,000,000 on war machinery, and Britain is spending because others are spending, and because security seems dependent on war strength. The old rivalry in armaments is in full sway.

Europe now can only be saved by outside interference, and it is not without significance that the United States mentions the substantial reduction of military outlays together with the demonstration on the part of the European nations of a disposition to work together to achieve the aims of peace and justice, as factors that will influence the American people in an effort to help out in the present crisis. These things are fundamental. The break-up of Germany would not bring peace, and it would effectually prevent the collection of reparations. No federal Germany means no German state from which to collect reparations, and back of the break-up movement in the minds of some German industrial and financial magnates, is just that possibility of evading reparation payment by dissolving the federation. The break-up of Germany would mean the break-up of the Treaty of Versailles. A conference would determine satisfactorily what Germany could pay, and would settle the method of payment, thus paving the way to order and stability.

The Farm Income

In The Guide last week were two articles, one A Grimm Tale, and the other An Alberta Farm Bureau, and in this issue a third, Marketing Dressed Poultry, containing ideas worth real money to farmers. These three stories are not fiction but actual reliable accounts of results secured by farmers by organization on a self-help basis in their own community. They are typical of what is being done in scattered communities throughout the country. This self-help type of organization is one method, and certainly the most reliable method, by which the farm income can be increased and farm life made richer. European farmers, in self-defence, many years ago were forced to organize for mutual help, and similar organizations are equally necessary here today. Through such local organizations the quality of the produce can be greatly improved, marketing can be done at a lower cost and the net returns thus increased in a greater degree and more rapidly than by individual effort.

By organizations of this type the farm income in 1924 can be decidedly improved. The time to plan for such organized effort and to map out the program, is just as soon as the present crop is harvested and out of the way. The winter months afford an ideal time for preparing for the next year. Much other information that will assist farmers to increase their income in 1924 will be published in The Guide during the next few months.

Express Rates

The express companies have made an application to the Board of Railway Commissioners for an increase of five per cent. in express rates. Their case, which is summarized in another part of The Guide, was put before the board on October 4, and the board adjourned after deciding to have the case printed and made available to the public. The board will hold sittings in the West to hear objections to the application of the companies.

The express companies claim that their revenue is not sufficient to enable them to pay the railway companies the cost of the service and to secure a reasonable return on the investment. The board was particularly anxious to discover how the cost of operating the express service was arrived at, and the witnesses for the railways went into an elaborate explanation of the system of accounting. The express companies are merely departments of the railways, and the costs of the service are almost hopelessly mixed up with the general operating costs of the railways. The evidence showed conclusively that there is no way of ascertaining the actual costs of the service. The figures submitted to the board are purely a matter of inter-departmental bookkeeping of the railways. They are of no interest to the general public, and of little value for the purpose of determining express rates.

The express companies want more money to pay to the railways. The railways are granted rates by the Board of Railway Commissioners based upon figures showing their operating revenue and expenses. The rates granted are avowedly such as will enable the Canadian Pacific Railway to pay its usual dividend. Presumably, therefore, the so-called deficit from the express service has already been taken into account in the general figures of operating expenses. That deficit therefore does not count.

The express companies want something more. They want rates which will give them, in addition to paying more to the railways, an amount equal to ten per cent. on their investment. They want to pay a dividend. Why should an express company, which is merely a department of the railway, pay a dividend in addition to that paid by the railway? A very large part of what is now called cost of express service would be incurred without any express service. How much express is carried in baggage cars that the company would have to run, express or no express? How much is paid baggagemen and charged to express service which would have to be paid even if there were no express service?

It is said that the express companies have made this application in order to anticipate application from business interests of the country for a decrease in rates. There is good ground for asking for lower rates. The railways are doing exceptionally well. The fear of decreased business has not been realized. The C.P.R. will easily pay its usual dividends and have something over. Precious few businesses are paying expenses and returning ten per cent. on the investment. Farming never has paid that. The railways might well bear that in mind and share their prosperity with the general public.

A Freak Election

The official returns for the Ontario provincial election do not furnish much of a foundation for the jubilation in the Conservative camp which followed the election. It is true the Conservatives have a very substantial majority in the legislature, but that majority is based on an actual minority of the popular vote. The total vote polled was 940,524, and of that the Conservatives received 469,241, or 1,021 short of one-half the votes cast.

The Conservative party polled 49.9 per cent. of the popular vote and secured 66 per cent. of the seats in the legislature. The other two big parties, Liberal and U.F.O., are in a reverse position. The U.F.O. polled slightly over 22 per cent. of the popular vote and got 16 per cent. of the representation; the Liberals polled slightly over 21 per cent. of the vote and secured 12 per cent. of the representation. The government of Ontario, therefore, represents a minority, not a majority of the electorate.

Of the 111 seats in the legislature 32 are held by minority representatives. Of these 32 the Conservatives have 19, the U.F.O. 8, the Liberals 4, and Labor 1. Stated in brief the result of the election is a freak representation in the legislature; a representation that does not approach the opinion of the electorate. The result would have been

vastly different had Mr. Drury succeeded in getting through the House his measure of electoral reform providing for the single transferable vote. Proportional representation is in the Farmer, Liberal and Labor platforms, but when the faithful few tried to get it through the Ontario legislature they found too many to whom platforms were made merely to get in on.

Easy Money

There seems to be an abundance of money in Canada in spite of all the talk about poor business. The Dominion Government went out to raise a loan of $172,000,000 and found the people so anxious to lend it money that the subscriptions ran to $200,000,000. The Ontario government found it easy to raise a loan of $40,000,000, and the City of Toronto was equally successful with a loan of $6,000,000. All this money, $246,000,000, was raised in Canada, and in the space of two or three weeks.

The Dominion government needed $172,000,000 to retire Victory Bonds maturing in November. It offered the holders of the bonds the opportunity to convert their bonds into the present loan. It is announced that the rush for the new loan was such that Victory Bond holders were virtually squeezed out. Only about one-third of the new loan represents conversion and the government will, therefore, pay out in cash on the first of November considerably over $100,000,000. Financial papers point out that this will be available for new investment, and thus give a stimulus to business. As it will simply take the place of the money which was put into the new loan it is difficult to see the force of the argument. It is apparent the money secured by the government was available for investments.

Mr. Fielding only wanted $172,000,000; the public generously put into his hands $200,000,000, and he decided to keep it, using the over-subscription of $28,000,000 to retire temporary loans. Just exactly what this means will be discovered when the budget comes down next year. It looks as though Mr. Fielding had taken the most comfortable way of meeting present financing. He has taken in a long-term loan, $28,000,000 more than his stated requirements, and has probably reduced money available for industrial investment by that amount. In any case he has not considered the imperative demands for economy. He has taken the money just because it was available, and not because he actually needed it. When farmers or business men do that sort of thing they are told that they sadly lack in elementary business instinct, and the proverb about "easy come, easy go," is thrown at them. It will be interesting to hear Mr. Fielding's defence before the House of Commons of this method of conserving the finances of the Dominion.

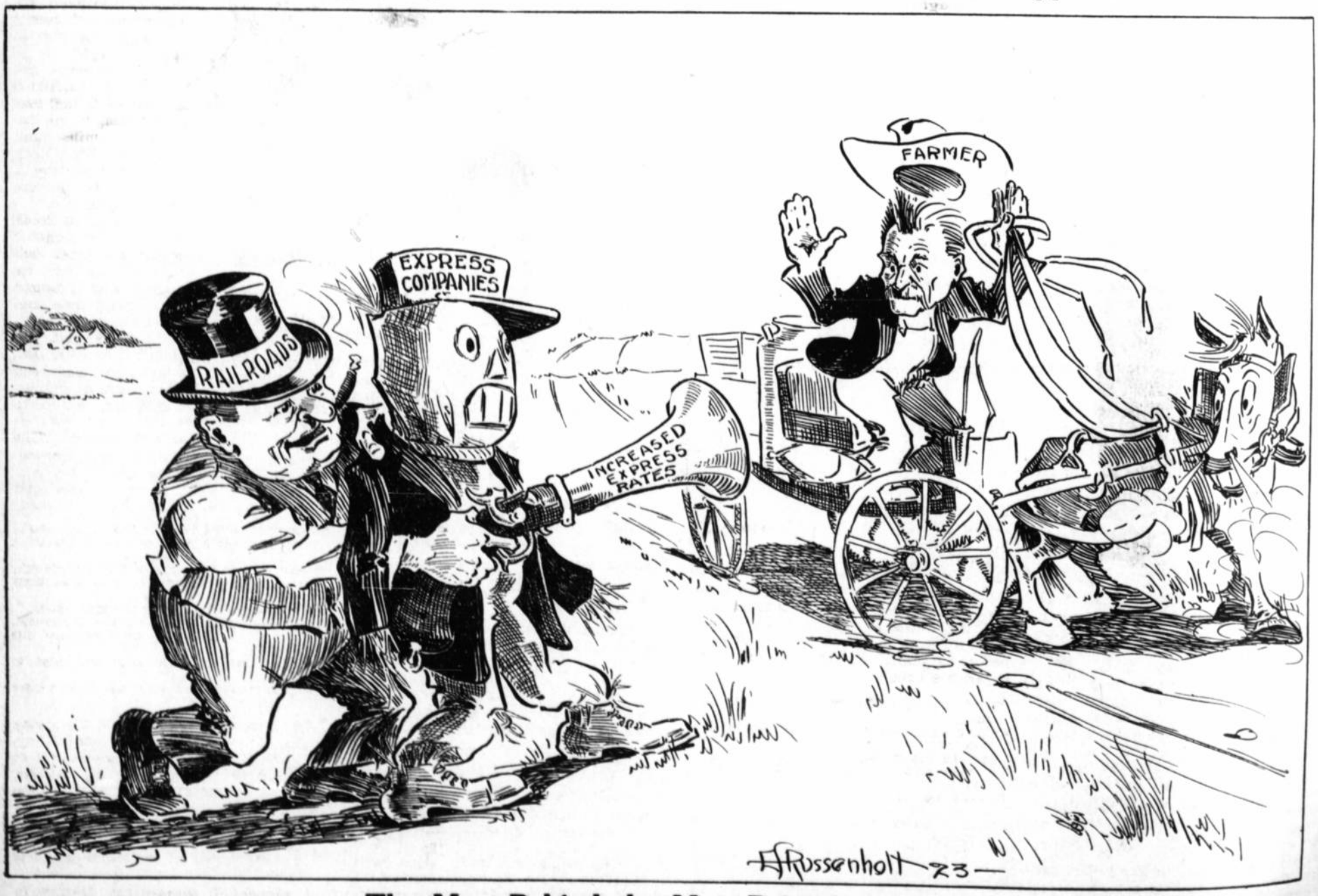
Justice to Soldier Settler

After investigating a number of soldier-settler farms, Baron Byng and Premier Bracken have quite truthfully asserted that some of these farms are not worth the price paid for them. The governor-general and the premier visited some farms in Manitoba upon which soldiers should never have been located, and upon which they would have difficulty in making any more than a living if they had got the land for nothing and had only the taxes to pay. Such cases are not numerous but they nevertheless exist. Revaluation is hardly a solution in such extreme cases. It would be better to move the soldier and his family and re-establish them upon good land of which there are millions of acres lying idle. The soldier-settlement scheme, on the whole, was a splendid conception and well carried out, but blunders have been made and in justice to the settler they should be corrected.

Editorial Notes

Abbe Casgrain, immigration chaplain at Quebec, is calling public attention to the disgraceful treatment of immigrants landing at Quebec by contractors under the Dominion government who furnish the food supplies. The immigrants say the bread is uneatable, the meat is uneatable, the food in general is a positive disgrace, and the meals are served cold. Abbe Casgrain has turned to the public in the interest of the immigrants because the department has turned a deaf ear to his representations although he has been supported by an inspector of the department and the local immigration officials. Political pull is given as the reason for inaction by the department. The minister of immigration should make it his business to see that the immigrants at Quebec are treated right, and if the contractor won't live up to his contract he should be incontinently thrown out and one put in his place who has a sense of decency and responsibility, or else the department should take the place over and run it itself.

A deputation of farmers representing England, Scotland and Wales, waited upon Premier Baldwin recently, and told him they were at the end of their resources, and that unless something was done, and done quickly, to help them, the area of cultivation would have to be substantially reduced. The premier listened carefully, but promised nothing. The United States government is also giving consideration to demands for assistance from the farmers. So is the Australian government. These facts demonstrate that agriculture is in a bad state the world over, and the cause is not that there is too much food in the world, but that there is a serious lack of purchasing power due to chaotic economic and political conditions in Europe. Agricultural produce brings a low price because the goods to exchange for it are not being produced.



The Man Behind the Man Behind the Gun

I Entertain an Agent Unawares

By David Grayson

WITH the coming of winter I thought the life of a farmer might lose something of its charm. So much interest lies in the growth not only of crops but of trees, vines, flowers, sentiments and emotions. In the summer the world is busy, concerned with many things and full of gossip: in the winter I anticipated a cessation of many active interests and enthusiasms. I looked forward to having time for my books and for the quiet contemplation of the life around me. Summer indeed is for activity, winter for reflection. But when winter really came every day discovered some new work to do or some new adventure to enjoy. It is suprising how many things happen on a small farm. Examining the book which accounts for that winter, I find the history of part of a forenoon, which will illustrate one of the curious adventures of a farmer's life. It is dated January 5.

I went out this morning with my axe and hammer to mend the fence along the public road. A heavy frost fell last night and the brown grass and the dry ruts of the roads were powdered white. Even the air, which was perfectly still, seemed full of frost crystals, so that when the sun came up one seemed to walk in a magic world. I drew in a long breath and looked out across the wonderful shining country and I said to myself:

"Surely, there is nowhere I would rather be than here." For I could have travelled nowhere to find greater beauty or a better enjoyment of it than I had here at home.

As I worked with my axe and hammer, I heard a light wagon come rattling up the road. Across the valley a man had begun to chop a tree. I could see the axe steel flash brilliantly in the sunshine before I heard the sound of the blow.

The man in the wagon had a round face and a sharp blue eye. I thought he seemed a businesslike young man.

"Say, there," he shouted, drawing up at my gate, "would you mind holding my horse a minute? It's a cold morning and he's restless."

"Certainly not," I said, and I put down my tools and held his horse.

He walked up to my door with a brisk step and a certain jaunty poise of the head.

"He is well contented with himself," I said "It is a great blessing for any man to be satisfied with what he has got."

I heard Harriet open the door—how every sound rang through the still morning air!

The young man asked some question and I distinctly read Harriet's answer:

"He's down there."

The young man came back: his hat was tipped up, his quick eye darted over my grounds as though in a single instant he had appraised everything and passed judgment upon the cash value of the inhabitants. He whistled a lively little tune.

"Say," he said, when he reached the gate, not at all disconcerted, I thought you was the hired man. Your name's Grayson, ain't it? Well, I want to talk with you."

After tying and blanketing his horse and taking a black satchel from his buggy he led me up to my house. I had a pleasurable sense of excitement and adventure. Here was a new character come to my farm. Who knows, I thought, what he may bring with him: who knows what I may send away by him? Here in the country we must set our little ships afloat on small streams, hoping that somehow, some day, they will reach the sea.

It was interesting to see the busy young man sit down so confidently in our best chair. He said his name was Dixon, and he took out from his satchel a book with a fine showy cover. He said it was called Living Selections from Poet, Sage and Humorist.

"This," he told me, "is only the first of the series. We publish six volumes full of literehoor. You see what a heavy book this is?"

I tested it in my hand: it was a heavy book.

"The entire set," he said, "weighs over ten pounds. There are 1,162 pages, enough paper if laid down flat, end to end, to reach half a mile."

I cannot quote his exact language: there was too much of it, but he made an impressive showing of the amount of literature that could be had at a very low price per pound. Mr. Dixon was a hypnotist. He fixed me with his glittering eye, and he talked so fast, and his ideas upon the subject were so original that he held me spellbound. At first I was inclined to be provoked: one does not like to be forcibly hypnotised, but gradually the situation began to amuse me, the more so when Harriet came in.

"Did you ever see a more beautiful binding?" asked the agent, holding his book admiringly at arm's length. "This up here," he said, pointing to the illuminated cover, "is the Muse of Poetry. She is scattering flowers—poems, you know. Fine idea, ain't it? Coloring fine, too."

He jumped up quickly and laid the book on my table, to the evident distress of Harriet.

"Trims up the room, don't it?" he exclaimed, turning his head a little to one side and observing the effect with an expression of affectionate admiration.

"How much," I asked, "will you sell the covers for without the insides?"

"Without the insides?"

"Yes," I said, "the binding will trim up my table just as well without the insides."

I thought he looked at me a little suspiciously, but he was evidently satisfied by my expression of countenance, for he answered promptly:

"Oh, but you want the insides. That's what the books are for. The bindings are never sold alone."

He then went on to tell me the prices and terms of payment, until it really seemed that it would be cheaper to buy the books than to let him carry them away again. Harriet stood in the doorway behind him frowning and evidently trying to catch my eye. But I kept my face turned aside so that I could not see her signal of distress and my eyes fixed on the young man Dixon. It was as good as a play. Harriet there, serious-minded, thinking I was being befooled, and the agent thinking he was befooling me, and I thinking I was befooling both of them—and all of us wrong. It was very like life wherever you find it.

Finally, I took the book which he had been urging upon me, at which Harriet coughed meaningly to attract my attention. She knew the danger when I really got my hands on a book. But I made up as innocent as a child. I opened the book almost at random—and it was as though, walking down a strange road, I had come upon an old tried friend not seen before in years. For there on the page before me I read:

"The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending we lay waste our powers:
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
The sea that bares her bosom to the moon;
The winds that will be howling at all hours,
But are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;
For this, for everything, we are out of tune;
It moves us not."

And as I read it came back to me—a scene like a picture—the place, the time, the very feel of the hour when I first saw those lines. Who shall say that the past does not live! An odor will sometimes set the blood coursing in an old emotion, and a line of poetry is the resurrection and the life. For a moment I forgot Harriet and the agent, I forgot myself, I even forgot the book on my knee—everything but that hour in the past—a view of shimmering hot housetops, the heat and dust and noise of an August evening in the city, the dumb weariness of it all, the loneliness, the longing for green fields; and then these great lines of Wordsworth, read for the first time, flooding in upon me:

"Great God! I'd rather be
A pagan suckled in a creed outworn:
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
And hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn."

When I had finished I found myself standing in my own room with one arm raised, and, I suspect, a trace of tears in my eyes—there before the agent and Harriet. I saw Harriet lift one hand and drop it hopelessly. She thought I was captured at last. I was past saving. And as I looked at the agent I saw "grim conquest glowing in his eye!" So I sat down not a little

"Did you ever see a more beautiful binding?"

embarrassed by my exhibition—when I had intended to be self-poised.

"You like it, don't you?" said Mr. Dixon unctuously.

"I don't see," I said earnestly, "how you can afford to sell such things as this so cheap."

"They are cheap," he admitted regretfully. I suppose he wished he had tried me with the half-morocco.

"They are priceless," I said, absolutely priceless. If you were the only man in the world who had that poem, I think I would deed you my farm for it."

Mr. Dixon proceeded, as though it were all settled, to get out his black order book and open it briskly for business. He drew his fountain pen, capped it, and looked up at me expectantly. My feet actually seemed slipping into some irresistible whirlpool. How well he understood practical psychology! I struggled within myself, fearing engulfment! I was all but lost.

"Shall I deliver the set at once," he said, "or can you wait until the first of February?"

At that critical moment a floating spar of an idea swept my way and I seized upon it as the last hope of the lost.

"I don't understand," I said, as though I had not heard his last question, "how you dare go about with all this treasure upon you. Are you not afraid of being stopped in the road and robbed? Why, I've seen the time when, if I had known you carried such things as these, such cures for sick hearts, I think I should have stopped you myself!"

"Say, you are an odd one," said Mr. Dixon.

"Why do you sell such priceless things as these?" I asked, looking at him sharply.

"Why do I sell them?" and he looked still more perplexed. "To make money, of course; the same reason you raise corn."

"But here is wealth," I said, pursuing my advantage "If you have these you have something more valuable than money."

Mr. Dixon politely said nothing. Like a wise angler, having failed to land me at the first rush, he let me have line. Then I thought of Ruskin's words, "Nor can any noble thing be wealth except to a noble person." And that prompted me to say to Mr. Dixon:

"These things are not yours; they are mine. You never owned them; but I will sell them to you."

He looked at me in amazement, and then glanced around—evidently to discover if there were a convenient way of escape.

"Your're all straight, are you?" he asked. tapping his forehead ; "didn't anybody ever try to take you up?"

"The covers are yours," I continued as though I had not heard him, "the insides are mine and have been for a long time: that is why I proposed buying the covers separately."

I opened his book again. I thought I would see what had been chosen for its pages And I found there many fine and great things.

"Let me read you this," I said to Mr. Dixon; "it has been mine for a long time. I will not sell it to you. I will give it to you outright. The best things are always given."

Having some gift in imitating the Scotch dialect, I read:

"November chill blaws loud wi' angry sugh;
The short'ning winter day is near a close;
The miry beasts retreating frae the pleugh;
The black'ning trains o' craws to their repose:
The toil-worn Cotter frae his labor goes,
This night his weekly moil is at an end,
Collects his spades, his mattocks and his hoes,
Hoping the morn in ease and rest to spend,
And weary, o'er the moor, his course does hameward bend."

So I read The Cotter's Saturday Night. I love the poem very much myself, sometimes reading it aloud, not so much for the tenderness of its message, though I prize that, too, as for the wonder of its music.

"Compar'd with these, Italian trills are tame;
The tickl'd ear no heart-felt raptures raise."

I suppose I showed my feeling in

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Marketing Dressed Poultry

How Some Turkey Raisers in South-western Manitoba Entertained Santa Claus on the Extra Profits Made by Shipping Co-operatively---By Peter Macdonald

WHAT are turkeys worth? If you had popped that question to a southern Manitoba farmer last fall, he would have dug up the latest farm paper, turned to the market page, and after some mental arithmetic given you an estimate somewhere about $2.25 per bird.

Ask the same farmer this year and you will get an answer something like this one that was given to me: "Well, we learned something about that last year. Ship them in small lots through the regular channels of trade and you will get a price just big enough to keep you from getting discouraged with turkey raising. Ship them co-operatively, as many of our people did, and you will get half as much again, to judge by last year's experience. I won't pretend to tell you who gets all the difference between the prices offered by the trade and what we were able to get by organizing, but I'll tell you the story from beginning to end, and let you guess for yourself where it went.

"And let me say this. I'm not one of those soreheads who are forever kicking about the profits made by the trade. I know some of the big poultry buyers personally, and you couldn't want to meet a nicer bunch of fellows. It's ridiculous to knock them for buying as cheaply as they can. Every one of us put in the same place would do exactly as they are doing. It's up to us to look after ourselves. There is a sure way to do it—co-operation—and the man who won't try it would be well advised to take his medicine and stop grousing. We learned a lesson last year, and we wouldn't go back to the old way—no, thank you!

The Genesis of the Idea

"The federal department of agriculture started this idea of co-operative poultry shipping down here. One of their men, McCulloch—A. C. McCulloch, the same chap that culls our flocks—used to come down here from Winnipeg and invite turkey raisers to bring their birds into the village on a certain day, and then we would have a bee, killing, dressing, and shipping the day's work all in one lot. That was all right as far as it went, but it was too slow. Hardly ever did we get more than a ton or two of poultry at one killing.

"The department then hit upon a scheme to speed things up. Why not organize shipping centres, hold killing demonstrations some time in advance of shipping day, so that all the members would be qualified to do the work at home, and bring the birds into town for shipment on a fixed day. As this would materially cut down the amount of work to be accomplished on shipping day, a far greater tonnage could be handled, and possibly car-load lots for distant shipment could be organized.

"In the spring of 1922, a Better Bull Train was run through Manitoba. McCulloch went out on this and laid his proposition before the people at seven points in the south-western part of the province. He showed good judgment by coming first to us, because in these parts we have had so many years of crop failure that we are more ready to get down to brass tacks in a matter of this kind. Turkeys have always been raised in these parts in large numbers, and, moreover, the grasshopper plagues which have hit us worse than other districts, popularized the turkey and increased our need for getting good returns.

Looking Principally for Workers

"McCulloch was also wise enough to find out beforehand the livest organization at each town. He appears to have been willing to deal with any organization from the Ladies' Aid to the Ku Klux Klan; the only requirement was an abiding faith in the efficacy of co-operation.

"His proposals took well. Enquiries came from towns where he had not spoken. But it seems he felt it advisable to localize the efforts for the first year to towns south and west of Hartney. Eight towns were finally decided upon and each of them sent two representatives to an organization meeting at Melita, where the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Shippers' Association was born. W. A. Landreth, of Lauder, was elected president, and D. W. Storey, Hartney, secretary-manager. The association decided upon a director at each shipping point whose responsibility it would be to organize the shipment from his town.

"Fees? No, my friend, there were no fees. Any person who had one turkey or more and was willing to pool the price of it was a member in good standing. The association did not exist to make a profit for itself. The object was to divide the cost of operation over the total tonnage shipped, and return the whole of the balance to the members.

"Late in November the killing demonstrations were held. Lots of us older hands at the turkey game were pretty expert at killing and dressing, but it was necessary to have a demonstration in order to get uniformity throughout the car load If the tail feathers were left on by some shippers and pulled out by others, buyers would have objected. There were a lot of little details like this that we had to come to an agreement on, and this was all threshed out at the time of the killing demonstration.

Strong for Self-Help

"I want you to notice one thing about our association. It was a self-help proposition from first to last. We received no government grant. Our central officers did all the work of selling. Our local officers did all the rest aside from what I have so readily credited to Mr. McCulloch and his two assistants. If at any time we had slackened in our loyalty to the association, or become indifferent, or lost our nerve, all the fine plans would have gone by the board.

"To ship dressed poultry it is necessary to have boxes and wrapping paper. The association had no funds. McCulloch put the situation before some Winnipeg manufacturers and they came through handsomely on his verbal promise to pay when the birds were sold.

"Shipping commenced on December 5, at Lyleton. The women's rest room served as our packing plant, and McCulloch had to assist him Howard Cross and T. H. Johnson, district representative of the provincial department of agriculture. By night-time a 20,000-pound heated refrigerated car was loaded. Mr Storey, our manager, was in touch by wire with poultry buyers at Winnipeg, Montreal, Vancouver, Boston and Chicago. The highest bid came from the Manitoba capital, and the car was well on its way before loading of the second car started next morning from the moving picture palace at Waskada, the scene of the second day's operations. Then came Goodlands and Deloraine in the next two days. Cross and Johnson spent the day after at Killarney, while McCulloch, in three days, assisted at Medora, Melita and Lauder. The whole job was completed by December 11. In six working days 116,351 pounds of dressed poultry had been collected, packed and shipped in seven car loads. Of this total 107,511 pounds, or 92 per cent. was turkey.

Bought on Declared Grade

"All the sales were made to one Winnipeg packing plant, it having been the highest bidder in each case. All the sales were f.o.b. shipping point at the weights and grades determined by the department officials who assisted in the packing. This put the American bidders at some disadvantage as their proposals were 80 per cent. cash, and the balance upon receipt, whereas Canadian buyers were willing to trust to the grading of the department men. Naturally our officers preferred 100 per cent. cash, so that they could distribute payments and wind up their business by Christmas.

"The total selling expense divided by the weight of produce shipped came to 1½c per pound, which was deducted from the returns made to each shipper. All the birds of a given grade sold throughout the six days were pooled. This enabled the association to pay on turkeys 35c for specials; No. 1's 34c; No. 2's 29c; culls 18c. Four hundred and twenty-five people shipped through the association, and I understand not one of them raised a complaint.

"Now, I want to show you something. Get your pencil out and see if you can follow me, while I explain what I started out with—the difference between what we can realize for our product passed through the old marketing channel, and what we can get out of it by shipping co-operatively.

"Let us suppose that these 10,270 turkeys had been shipped by the growers in the ordinary way, consigned to various Winnipeg buyers. As it was, 78 per cent. of them were graded special or No. 1, by the government graders. Let us suppose that the produce merchants would be just as liberal on grading. I know some fellows who shipped to two firms in particular, who will feel this demands an unreasonable straining of their powers of imagination, but let us be fair and grant that most buyers don't trim grades. Average up the highest prices advertised by the produce dealers during the same time our birds were being sold and multiply it by the poundage shipped. What would we have received? About $23,019. What did we receive? Exactly $35,019. What did we make by shipping co-operatively? Some $12,452. Stated in another way—$1.21 per bird.

Does This Fit You Case?

"Let's make a comparison which fits the case of the man or woman who shipped some beautiful birds and got back an unfair grading statement, and there were such cases undoubtedly. Suppose half the birds had graded Specials or No. 1, and the remaining half lower. We would have received $17,980 as against $35,471 which we actually got. Just about doubled our money on that basis.

"But that is not all. The prices we received was f.o.b. shipping point. Had we shipped our birds in the usual way we should have paid something in the neighborhood of $4,625 express, because the supposititious price with which we are comparing our actual receipts are on a basis of delivery in Winnipeg. Then that too was a clear saving!"

Question your farmer a little and he will admit there is just one element of unfairness in this comparison, but only one. Southwestern Manitoba is a natural turkey range. Farmers in that section are skilled in the business. During the course of this enterprise they had access to professional advice on fattening, killing was done according to expert direction, and packing was carefully supervised. Probably nowhere else at the present time could shipments of the same size and excellence be collected within the same limited areas. Several years not unsuccessful experimentation in co-operative shipping had bred a trust in the outcome. But making due allowances, the results obtained by these Manitoba turkey raisers are so striking it seems reasonable to expect that the movement will be considerably extended throughout the West in the coming season.

And for that matter co-operative poultry marketing is making strides in another prairie province—Alberta. In 1921 the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service of the provincial Department of Agriculture at Edmonton, promoted community turkey killing along the same lines as were then in force in Manitoba. Good as it was, community killing and selling had the same defect that was observed in Manitoba—it left too much to be done on shipping day. Accordingly the program was changed, and the Alberta men now follow a scheme resembling the one employed in southwestern Manitoba. Witness how it has grown! In 1921, the first year, 45,000 pounds of turkey were sold. Last year 500 turkey raisers in eight districts contributed to five carloads aggregating 128,000 pounds. Application was made from at least five other points to have the service extended to them, but the promoters at these points were not in the field early enough for turkeys, as every one knows, must be shipped before December 9. That gives you some idea of the prospects for expansion in Alberta in 1923.

"What are you planning in Manitoba?" I asked Mr. McCulloch. "We are organizing two new areas," was the reply. "I estimate that 24 points will ship co-operatively in this province this coming December."

Assembling a Co-operative Shipment of Poultry at Brooks, Alta.

Eight points in Alberta shipped co-operatively in 1922. Brooks shipped 44,664 lbs. of turkey to Montreal. (A small portion of this was collected at another station). After the costs were taken out, the Brooks farmers netted from 8c to 10c more than the ruling Calgary price on small lots. Eighty-three per cent. of the birds graded No. 1, and 16 per cent. No. 2. The Brooks shipment was organized by the district representatives of the C.P.R. The killing and grading was done by men of the Dominion livestock branch. J. H. Hare, of the provincial department of agriculture, rendered valuable assistance in selling. In all other respects the development of co-operative poultry marketing in Alberta has followed the same lines as in southern Manitoba.

Factors in Profitable Cattle Feeding

By Prof. H. B. Sommerfeld, Manitoba Agricultural College

STEER feeding is a venture that commends itself especially to the farmer or primary producer. That is to say, where a part or all of the steers are produced at home and are of the right type, and where the feed is home grown, the project has every opportunity for success. Twenty-five steers fed at the Manitoba Agricultural College for 131 days during the winter of 1922-23, increased 83 per cent. in value, or $870.45. This experiment at current prices for feed and labor, showed a good, clear margin of profit. Steer feeding is done for a profit. Bearing this in mind it is necessary to have as wide a margin as possible in buying and selling as well as using every discretion in feeding and management. The time to buy is in the fall when there is a big run of cattle from the ranges The markets are very often glutted at this time and prices are at their lowest for the season.

These steers, fed outdoors 131 days last winter at the Manitoba Agricultural College gained in value 83 per cent., or $870.45.

Then again the spring finds the cattle markets at their peak, and this is the time to unload. Statistics for the five-year period 1917-1921, show that cattle were lowest in price October, November and December, and highest during April, May and June, showing a margin of from $2.00 to $3.00 for the entire period. When the margin is lower than $1.50 per hundredweight the undertaking becomes hazardous, and when it falls below $1.00 money will almost invariably be lost on the enterprise. It can, therefore, be quite readily appreciated that where a man has to buy all of the steers he is feeding there is an element of speculation that must be considered. Where the steers are home grown the margin is considerably greater because the handling charges both to and from some central market are saved in the outset.

Buying to Suit Feeding Plant

Under average farm conditions where steers cannot be housed in warm quarters but must be content with a cheap lumber or straw shed for protection from the storms and cold, the two or three-year-old steer will prove most satisfactory. These remarks will, therefore, be confined more especially to the outside feeding and management of steers of this age. Calves and yearlings, in experienced hands, will make more money where a warm, well-ventilated barn and a more concentrated ration can be provided.

In selecting steers it is advisable to have them all dehorned, of uniform size, color and quality, as steers of this type will sell best when finished. It is imperative that the steers show the type and character of some of the recognized beef breeds, as it is very difficult to dispose of narrow, off-type or dairy-bred steers at anything like what they cost to produce. All steers should be thrifty but not carry too much flesh. The cheapest gains are made when the animal is in comparatively low condition.

The length of the feeding period will vary from 100 to 180 days, depending upon the age and condition of the animals, kind of feeds available, time of purchase and market conditions. It is not necessary to purchase expensive feeds, as those that can be grown on the average farm in the West will suit the purpose very well.

It is not absolutely necessary to have ensilage but more economical gains can usually be made where it is fed. A trench silo will not cost very much money and will hasten the day when a more permanent silo can be erected. Roots make an excellent substitute for ensilage, but are much more costly to produce than corn or sunflowers, and are, therefore, not recommended on a large scale. A succulent food such as roots or ensilage keeps the animal in better condition physically, and therefore will tend to more uniform gains in the animals fed.

Warm Steers up on Stubble

It is well to give steers the run of range and stubble in the early part of the feeding period until cold weather sets in or snow prevents their cleaning any more feed from this source. The more coarse roughage should be fed during this time, with a grain allowance of about one-half pound per hundredweight of live animal for the first few weeks until they have become accustomed to a grain ration.

The best ration at this time consists of about three parts oats by weight to one part barley or feed wheat. Corn fodder, coarse hay or oat straw, may be fed in amounts depending upon the quantity of feed available on the fields the steers may be roaming over. The grain ration should be increased from one-half to one pound per week until each steer is receiving about ten pounds, or one pound of grain per hundredweight of live animal. The grain ration should also be gradually changed to one-half oats and one-half barley or feed wheat. Slightly more of the heavier concentrates may be fed depending on feed on hand and prices.

Some time after feeding has commenced and about the time the steers are being confined to their winter quarters a better quality hay should be added to make up a part of the roughage ration. It can usually be recommended that steers be given all they will eat of dry roughage, as next to plenty of good water and fresh air it is the cheapest ingredient we have for beef production for animals two years old or over. Alfalfa or good quality sweet clover hay are ideal. The former is the preferable one because of its greater palatability.

A legume hay when comprising at least one-half of the roughage ration will help to balance the ration very materially. Adding from one-quarter to one-half pound of linseed meal per steer per day to the concentrate ration will also tend to balance coarse rations, but it is not absolutely necessary. Oil meal or any other protein rich concentrate suitable for steer feeding is usually high in price, and therefore should be fed sparingly, if at all.

Keeping up to the Steers

As the steers improve in condition the ration should improve in quality. A greater proportion of concentrates to roughage must be fed during the latter part of the feeding period in order that maximum gains and good finish may be attained. During the last third of the feeding period it is advisable to increase the grain ration gradually to where the steers are receiving all they will clean up within one-half hour after they have been fed. The ration at this time should be made up of from one-quarter to one-third oats and the balance barley or feed wheat.

In feeding a large proportion of feed wheat to cattle care should be taken to avoid digestive disturbances. Ground wheat forms a pasty mass that is difficult to digest. This may be overcome by mixing with ground oats, cut straw or ensilage. A good feeder will detect trouble at once; the animal will scour, and while he may still pretend to feed yet it can easily be seen that his appetite is not as keen as it has been. If the animals are a good uniform lot as to weight and size this is usually an indication that the danger zone for every animal in the bunch, has been reached. The ration must be reduced at once by one-third or one-half for a few meals, and then gradually increased again to where no more is being fed than the animals can properly handle.

An Aid in Profit Making

Silage supplies as near pasture conditions as it is possible to obtain for cattle during the winter months. It keeps them in excellent physical condition, but should be fed in moderation to fattening steers. If fed in very large quantities it tends to produce a paunchy condition about the steer that the butcher does not like as it reduces the dressing percentage. From 18 to 25 pounds per day is a safe quantity to feed a steer weighing 1,000 pounds. It is advisable to reduce this quantity considerably for three or four days before shipping as it will materially reduce the shrink which always attends shipping cattle.

Water with the chill taken off before the steers during the whole of the day is what every good feeder strives for. Water is indispensable and the cost of warming with a tank heater will be repaid many times before the winter is over. Salt is as essential as good feed, and should be available so the steers can get at it whenever they wish.

Where steers can be fed in a well-ventilated and lighted barn, and receive sufficient exercise, maximum gains may be made. A three-year-old steer at the M.A.C. during the winter of 1920-1921, made a gain of 4.34 pounds per day for the entire feeding period under conditions described above.

Profitable gains, can, however, be made where steers have only a cheap open shed of lumber or straw to go to when they desire. Wherever possible such protection should be provided in the midst of a clump of trees or bush, thereby providing a double protection from the wind and snow.

Dry straw in ample quantities for bedding is another essential that should not be overlooked. Removing the frozen dung from their bed each day will add greatly to the comfort of the steer. Anything that may be done to make the steer a little more content and happy will reflect itself in increased final returns.

The grain ration should be fed in two equal feeds per day, with intervals as near equal as possible between the two feeds. Where possible during the last one-third of the period the ration may be fed in three equal feeds per day to advantage. The coarser and cheaper roughages should be before the steers in such quantities at all times that the steer receives all he wants without waste. The grain must all be ground and thoroughly mixed during feeding.

When ensilage is being fed it is advisable to mix the grain thoroughly with the silage before feeding. Where corn fodder is fed and facilities are available a saving may be effected by running it through a cutting-box before feeding. Other roughages rarely pay for this operation when judiciously fed to commercial cattle of this kind.

In order to obtain maximum profits from steer feeding every task must be carefully and regularly performed, from selection, managing and feeding the right kind of animal to marketing the finished steer. Every move and turn must be made to give a return that can be measured in dollars and cents, and every leak must be stopped.

Pat Burns on Winter Feeding

"Urge the western farmers to keep their unfinished cattle and feed them this winter," said Mr Burns, head of the P. Burns company, of Calgary, in a recent interview given in Winnipeg.

When asked if he had any view to express on the cattle trade, he made the above statement and continuing, said: "I have preached this same gospel, year after year, but I feel that it is more urgent than ever that western farmers and stockmen should come to realize the wisdom of selling their coarse grain and rough feeds on the hoof.

Plenty of Feed

"There never was a year when the

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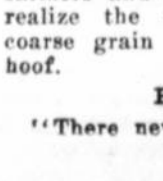
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West, more especially Saskatchewan and Alberta, had such enormous quantities of feed. Oats and barley are a wonderful crop; there is a lot of wheat that went down under the early snow storm and which has been cut with mowers and in addition to all this, abundance of sunflowers and corn. If these foods are not fed this winter many tons of them will go to waste, while in the meantime, hundreds of unfinished cattle are coming on our markets. Take a 900-pound steer today, what is he worth? Roughly, about $30 at his shipping point. Well fed during the winter he would bring $6.50 to $7.00 a cwt. next spring, in other words the animal that is only bringing around $30 this fall can be made to bring $72 or thereabout next spring. Good fat cattle are always scarce in this country in the spring, yet fall after fall the markets are glutted with unfinished cattle.

Banks More Lenient

"I know that formerly the banks and loan companies and implement companies used to be insistent about getting their money in the fall, but they are learning to let cattlemen have a chance to finish their stuff and get it on the market at the proper time, but some of the cattlemen and farmers do not seem to fully realize the loss both they and the country sustain by this flood of half-finished stuff every fall.

"We, ourselves, have been obliged to go into the sheep-feeding business in order to have suitable mutton and lamb for our trade. Last year we fed at different points around Calgary, between 20,000 and 30,000 sheep, and we will do something like it this winter also. It should not be necessary for us to do this, the farmers should do this and see to it that all their coarse grains or the major portion of them walk to market on four feet.

"You cannot emphasize too strongly my belief that the farmers and stockmen of the West are missing a great opportunity to pull themselves out of their troubles by not doing more winter feeding of all classes of livestock, but especially and particularly the steers."

Selecting Breeding Sows

As this year's pig crop goes to market, the careful hog breeder picks out his sows for future use. There is a tendency, particularly this year after so much ink has been employed to urge the special claims of a certain type of hog, to choose breeding sows solely with the butcher's ideal in view. Of course, it is highly desirable that the sows which are to mother future generations of market stock should in themselves display the characteristics which in their progeny will ensure favor at the hands of the trade, but there is another important criterion.

Every experienced pig raiser knows that profits are almost proportional to the prolificacy of the breed. It is a highly fortunate thing for those who have given their whole allegiance to the bacon breeds, that these are almost without exception, the most prolific. But whatever the breed, there are individuals in it of both extremes—sows that will raise prolific litters, and those whose poor qualities in this respect mark them as sure money-losers. There are Berkshires and Poland-Chinas which raise large litters: there are Yorkshires and Tamworths which do not measure up to the average standard of the thicker breeds.

Prolificacy among sows is a family trait. The best mothers are likely to come from the large well-formed litters. The pig grower who raises so many litters in a year that he cannot identify them after they are weaned, should really ear-mark the young sows in the large litters early in life, and select from the marked ones as they approach market age. But the man who likes pigs and attends to their feeding constantly will not lose track of the sows with the hereditary promise of motherhood. No matter how attractive a sow may be from the market stand-point, do not deliberately choose her for breeding purposes if her ancestry tells a story of small litters.

Practical stockmen have for long believed in keeping the sows with two full rows of teats. There is no recorded evidence which has come to my notice to show any connection between large litters and good mammary equipment, but it is altogether reasonable to expect that the sow which possesses it is in a better position to suckle litters with more than a dozen mouths to feed.—Thos. Burford.

Feed Silage Any Time

Beginners with silage are sometimes at a loss to know how long the contents of a silo should be left before feeding from it is commenced. So far as its feeding value is concerned it may be given to stock at any time after it is put into storage, but there is this to be remembered, that until fermentation has taken place, it is in the same class as chopped corn, and is liable to the same rapid spoilage as all other wilted green feeds.

Fermentation starts at once, and during the first five days after filling, the greatest changes take place. The fermentation process is practically complete at the end of twelve days, with corn harvested at the proper stage. Very little change takes place after two weeks, except with corn stored in a dry condition which takes a little longer to undergo the necessary changes. Once having undergone these changes, the keeping qualities of the silage are much increased, in fact, properly fermented silage will keep for two or three years, preserving its full feeding value.

Mouldy silage that appears on the top of a silo should never be used. Although it may not hurt mature cattle, experience shows that it is almost certain to be disastrous to horses and calves. Reports that mouldy silage ruins cow's teeth have not been substantiated with indisputable evidence.

The Export Cattle Trade

Has Shrunk with the Advancing Season—Signs of a Reaction Against Canadian Cattle

A YEAR ago the removal of the British embargo against the Canadian cattle occupied a place in every issue of the farm press. Once the restrictions were removed by parliamentary action, it was assumed that the clouds in the cattle raisers' sky would roll away, and that our independence of the southern market as an outlet for beef would be forcefully demonstrated. What is the situation actually, as it stands today? Instead of the heavy export movement which was counted on for this time of the year to relieve our stock yards, always congested from October to Xmas time, overseas shipments have dwindled to the lowest point since the trade reached its maximum proportions in June. The United Grain Growers' Pool, the largest overseas shippers of cattle, are not shipping in any large numbers, but only enough to keep in touch with the British market, and only when a run of good stuff is on.

The removal of the embargo was not taken complacently by a certain section of British agriculture. A very large number of cattle feeders welcomed the coming of the Canadians, but a noisy minority have kept up an incessant turmoil, asking the nation to believe that the importation of a million cattle yearly from Ireland is a normal and healthy state of affairs, but to accept in addition two per cent. of that number from Canada would bring swift and irremediable ruin to British agriculture. The Old Country farm papers have been very bitter, stooping to a campaign of misrepresentation which would be amusing but for the seriousness of the subject matter.

According to reports, the permanent officials of the Board of Agriculture responded to the clamor of the farm press by devising harrassing regulations which nullify the full effect of the parliamentary sanction granted to incoming Canadian cattle. For some time there was talk of British inspectors coming to Montreal to brand export cattle. This never materialized, but a system of inspection has been put in force at the landing places. British inspectors arbitrarily classify cattle, forcing importers to have all animals slaughtered at the port of landing that are declared fat. Duncan Marshall and Dr. Grisdale have protested that the classification of the inspectors is wholly unfair—that many cattle are obliged to go to the killing pens which are too thin, entailing a serious loss to importers and tending to discourage the business.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has contributed the following, which reappears in British farm papers with all sorts of interpretations but the right one:

Official Report

Since the beginning of April, when the ports of Great Britain were opened for the importation of store cattle from Canada, some 23,221 Canadian cattle consigned as stores have been landed in this country. Of this number 9,466 have been slaughtered in the landing place, so that only 13,755 have been licensed out as stores. The earliest shipments were mainly cattle wintered in Ontario, but only 2,572 were landed during the eight weeks ended May 26. With the opening of the St. Lawrence, cattle drawn from ranches in Alberta were shipped from Montreal, and arrivals were heaviest during June, the average number received weekly during the four weeks ending June 23, being 2,350. Imports then fell away to less than 1,000 weekly, with some increase after the middle of August, but last week there were no landings. The total numbers landed at the different ports have been as follows: Birkenhead, 8,025; Manchester, 5,055; Cardiff, 1,380; Avonmouth, 266; Glasgow, 5,962, and Dundee, 2,533.

Most of the cattle have been Shorthorn crosses, though as a rule cargoes have also included some Hereford and Angus crosses. The animals have varied considerably as regards age and condition, the ages varying from two to four years. Demand for the earlier arrivals was keen, and those sold at prices ranging up to 63s per live cwt., with an average of about 58s, per cwt., but prices have been much lower since the beginning of July, owing to the lack of demand and lower prices realized for store stock generally. A cargo of 300 stores in forward condition landed at Glasgow in the second week of September, and weighing from 8¼ to 11½ cwts, per head, sold at only £18 to £30 10s, per head, whilst a larger cargo which arrived in the previous week averaged £18 13s per head, these animals weighing from 8¾ to 11½ cwts. per head.

Some Import Sales

Many of the Canadian stores appear to be too big and old to appeal to the majority of feeders in this country. On June 15, at Shrewsbury, 30 big, strong stores were offered; these were in lots of ten each, the average weights per lot being 9¼, 11½ and 12¾ cwts., and only one lot was sold, these being the animals averaging 9¼ cwts., which realized 58s 6d per live cwt., as compared with 56s to 66s for best quality English cattle. At a later sale at the same market on June 22, 30 big, old steers in forward condition, failed to find buyers, while on August 24, a bunch of stores grazed on home pastures made 47s, per live cwt., as compared with 43s to 48s 6d, for second quality English beasts. At Northampton, on September 1, a lot of strong, old bullocks that had been landed five weeks previously, and weighed 11 cwts., realized only 39s 6d, per live cwt., while at Norwich, on September 21, a few Canadian stores that had been in this country all the summer, and weighed up to 11½ cwts., sold at slightly under 40s, per live cwt.

Canadian cattle fattened in this country have appeared in the markets in small lots. The first lot was shown in London, on June 11, these being heavy cattle, and made from 12s 3d to 12s 10d per 14 pounds (stone), dead weight, Irish making 12s 10d, and English Shorthorns 13s 8d for first quality, and 12s 6d for second quality, on the same day. More recently Canadian cattle offered at the

Continued on Page 12

A Bee-Keeping Experience

By George F. Chipman

MY decision to try out bee-keeping was the result of several chats with my friend, L. T. Floyd, provincial apiarist for Manitoba, at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, who is not only an expert in the business, but a real live wire at his job, and similar enthusiasm radiated by another friend, Dr. H. J. Merkeley, also with wide experience. I purchased and read a little at odd times of that encyclopaedic work, The A.B.C. and X.Y.Z. of Bee Culture, by A. I. Root. In the late winter I purchased enough hive bodies, drawn combs, smoker and veils to be ready for the busy little insects when they arrived. Then I put in an order for five two pound packages of bees (queen with each package) from Texas, and felt that I was ready to gather some experience.

When the bees arrived in their mosquito wire packages on April 14, I was on my way to Ottawa, to watch the operations of the House of Commons, which, by the way, is neither so well organized nor so fruitful as I afterwards found the bees to be. However, Mr. Floyd, who is always on the spot to aid beginners came over to my house and released the bees from three packages into the hives, and my wife and 11-year-old son from watching him were able to release and hive the other two packages successfully. Following directions left by Mr. Floyd, my wife fed the bees on sugar syrup for a couple of weeks until I returned, after which I took charge of the livestock. For the next few weeks all it was necessary to do was to add a few combs from time to time to give the queen space for laying, and to keep some gunny sacks over the hives for warmth.

The writer with his two children and Dr. Merkeley (left) among the Bees

Prevented Swarming

Having a camp on Lake Winnipeg, 45 miles north of the city, I nailed up the hives on June 14, and shipped them to camp by express, where they were installed in a new location alongside some trees with an easterly exposure. Saturday was the only day in the week when I had any opportunity to go near the bees, and I spent from an hour to an hour and a half each Saturday in the heat of the day, inspecting and "manipulating" the brood chambers, following up the advice, or rather some of the advice, I had gathered from numerous quarters. My desire was to prevent swarming if possible and build up strong colonies that would gather a large crop of honey from the abundance of wild flowers growing around the lake. I clipped the queen's wings so that if a swarm issued forth the queen could not go and the swarm would return. As a further precaution I destroyed all queen cells every Saturday with one exception, which I put aside into an extra hive for the breeding of an extra queen. I also followed the practice of raising full combs of brood to the upper chamber, and substituting a drawn comb in order to give the queen plenty of room for laying. As a result of this "manipulation" I had no swarms during the season, although I had prepared extra hives for their reception. I was unfortunate in one respect however, in that I killed one queen, or at least she disappeared without my knowing it. Being a novice I did not detect her absence, but did note that the colony was not growing. Dr. Merkeley who was camping not far from me frequently dropped over to watch my experiment and gave me a great deal of helpful advice. He immediately discovered the difficulty with the queenless colony and aided me in introducing the extra queen on hand. The colony shortly began to improve, but only gave me about 40 pounds of honey for the season.

Early Season Returns Dissappointing

In looking through the honey chambers from time to time, during July and August, I was very much disappointed at the small amount of honey that seemed to be stored up. On August 11, I borrowed an extractor from a neighboring bee-keeper a few miles away and cleaned out the honey chambers, totalling a harvest of 120 pounds. Right then and there I decided that there was something wrong either with my system of handling the bees or with the honey pasture and my enthusiasm waned somewhat. However, after extracting the honey, I put the empty supers with the drawn combs again on top of the brood chambers and paid no further attention to the bees until Labor Day, September 3, when I was taking a short holiday. With the time I had to spare on that day I extracted 160 pounds of honey, and the next day 175 pounds additional, only extracting a few combs from the brood chambers. Finally, on September 15, I extracted another 100 pounds from the brood chambers, making a total of 555 pounds from the five colonies for the season, or an average of 111 pounds per colony, though, as I mentioned above, one colony, due to my own inexperience, produced only 40 pounds.

As I had neither the time nor the place for caring for the bees during the winter I gave them to a neighbor who had kindly loaned me the use of his extractor. I shook the bees into his hives and exchanged combs containing brood for drawn combs. Then I packed my empty hives away for the winter and my seasons operations were closed excepting for the sale of some honey not yet disposed of.

Striking a Balance

What were the financial results? I purchased the best quality of material throughout, including 80 drawn combs, for which I paid 50c each, and my total investment including the bees which cost $5.00 per package, f.o.b. Winnipeg, was $122.43. I sold 100 pounds of honey at 25c per pound, and 350 pounds at 20c per pound. I gave away 50 pounds to my friends and kept 55 pounds for our own table. All of this latter could easily have been sold at 20c a pound, as I was not able to meet the demand. Consequently I actually sold $95 worth of honey, and used or donated $21 worth of honey, making the return from the crop $116. I also had an additional 50 drawn combs which have a ready market at 50 cents each, and which cost me before being drawn about 15 cents each, leaving a marketable value of 35 cents each, or a total for the 50 drawn combs of $17.50. The only other tangible product was five pounds of wax worth $1.50, making a ground total return from the year's operation (had I sold everything at the market value) of $135 from an original investment of $122.43, and, of course, I still have the entire equipment except the bees. Against that must go the time I spent, but in this case it was merely spare time that would not have been used for anything more valuable than playing golf or some other form of recreation. I estimate that the total time would have equalled about five days of labor or perhaps somewhat less. I bought the bee furniture from the factory knocked down, and my 11-year-old boy made up nearly all of it quite as well as any one could have done it. He also tinned all the honey from the extractor and assisted me in many ways in caring for the bees I found his enthusiasm greatly stimulated by a satisfactory share in the financial returns from the season's operations.

Perhaps a Discriminating Fear

I had no time to attempt the production of comb honey, but did make up one combination section comb which I put in with the other combs in the honey super. It was being fairly well filled up the last time I saw it on Labor Day, but upon my return ten days' later I found some person or persons unknown to me had visited the hive and stolen my only section of comb honey. That was the only loss or interference during the season. As to the quality of the honey I consider it extra good, and most of those people who came and bought one tin wanted another, which is an additional evidence of its satisfactory quality.

The question that everybody immediately asks of a bee-keeper is, Did you get stung? Yes, I got stung a good many times, and at the beginning of the season each sting caused swelling and some local fever, but at the end of the season there was no swelling, no irritation, no after-effects from any number of stings. It was merely a sharp pain for about two minutes and caused me no concern nor interfered in any way with my work among the bees. From all the authorities I have consulted, I learn that the first season brings immunity from swelling. I know I was stung many more times than I should have been, due to lack of experience and consequent carelessness in many of my operations among the bees. However, I have no apprehension from bee stings henceforth, and by the use of the smoker and protection afforded by the veils, stings are nothing to worry about.

An Absorbing Hobby

The work of caring for the bees was intensely interesting. It is impossible to conceive of a more highly organized co-operative community than a colony of bees. I could write a volume on the pleasure I secured in watching their plan of work, their methods of protection and policing their homes, and the vigor with which they repelled all invaders. Another year if time permits I shall have an observation hive with glass sides in order to watch and study their habits at more leisure.

From one season's experience I conclude that bee-keeping is an extremely interesting side line, and withal a decidedly profitable one. Of course I had a market right at my door for all the honey I produced, and didn't have to seek a sale for any of it. If I had marketed it through the ordinary channels of course I should have found it necessary to allow for profits both to wholesaler and retailer which would be necessary in marketing a large quantity. I am sure that a few hives of bees would be profitable on the farm where there is a certain amount of bush, or sweet clover or abundance of wild flowers to furnish the nectar from which the bees will manufacture the honey. Few will be so forunate as to have such expert advice within such easy reach. I would, therefore, advise starting out with one or not more than two colonies of bees, which by swarming would probably increase each year as rapidly as it would be wise to develop an apiary. It can be increased to any extent very rapidly by importing package bees. At any rate a couple of colonies would furnish an abundance of most wholesome food for the household and a surplus which always will find a ready market at a profitable figure.

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The Export Cattle Trade

Continued from Page 10

Metropolitan cattle market have realized prices much the same as for English Shorthorns. For example, on September 17, 24 Canadian cattle realized from 11s 1d to 11s 8d per 14 pounds (stone), dead weight, against 11s 1d to 11s 11d for English Shorthorns; on September 10, 46 Canadian cattle of good quality averaged 11s 4d against 10s 9d to 11s 4d for English Shorthorns, and in the previous week Canadians realized 11s 1d to 11s 4d, and Shorthorns 11s 1d to 11s 11d per stone. Canadian cattle shown fat in Shrewsbury market have usually sold for about 1s per live cwt. less than second quality Herefords."

No News

Some cattle shippers readily admit that they have landed a few beasts that were not up to standard. They were fully aware of the unsuitability of these cattle before they were taken on board at Montreal, but it is not always an easy matter to get just the right number of the right cattle on a given day to fill the spaces which have been contracted for. It is cheaper to take the loss from shipping second grade stuff than to pay a high price for unoccupied space.

And speaking of ocean space—it still costs from $38 to $40 to land a Winnipeg steer in England and get him sold. When a steer worth $45 at his point of origin has his cost doubled by the demands of transportation and the trade, a situation is created that calls for no comment. There will be no great expansion until there is some relief afforded in this direction.

The Early Shipments

Canadians have been expecting to hear about the early shipments, especially those to Dundee and Norwich. And we haven't been disappointed. There was strong competition among the various ports bidding for the Canadian trade. The interest in the port authorities was to establish high prices for the shipments, and so gain a favorable reputation among the importers ensuring a continuance of their patronage. Accordingly the sales were well advertised and many bona fide buyers were on hand. It was also a mark of local distinction for a feeder to have some of these first Canadian stores in his keep. All this tended to brisk bidding and some of these cattle were knocked down at prices that outran the buyer's better judgment.

At Dundee, the first cattle sold for 65s, 10s higher than some home-bred cattle sold at the same time. These buyers put themselves in a precarious position, made worse by the slump in beef prices experienced subsequent to that time. Some of these cattle sold for less fat than what they cost as stores.

Cattle breeding interests have not forgotten to ring the changes on this subject. The following from a daily paper under the display title, Canadian Cattle Loss, is a sample:

"A Forfarshire farmer writes: I have just sold the last of 18 Canadian cattle I bought at Dundee, on May 5. I paid for the lot £686. After feeding them for three months, I received for them £623, leaving a deficit of £63. They consumed cake to the value of £30, and grass of approximately the same value, making a total balance on the wrong side of £123.

"The last two cargoes that arrived were from £4 to £5 per head cheaper, but even at that price there would be no profit for the farmer in feeding them."

Winter Feeding on Increase

There is another factor in the situation. Owing to the presence in every western province of more feed than has been usual for years past, winter feeding will be practiced on a scale hitherto unknown. The first results are now being noticed on the stock yards. The better class of steers are conspicuous by their absence. The quality of the cattle coming through is lower than usual. That contributes to the difficulty of getting good cattle for export. The question was put to one of the Grain Growers' Pool officials as to whether he had any apprehension over the sale of so many good cattle in the spring. "None whatever," was the answer. "I believe that the British market will absorb all the good fat cattle that we can send over, regardless of what becomes of the movement of store cattle. I anticipate prices will be better in the spring than they are now."

Picking Crab Apples on the farm of John Glambeck, Milo, Alta.

Mr. Glambeck had plums and crab apples in profusion this year, as well as two standard apple trees that fruited for the first time. Milo is about 70 miles south-east of Calgary.

Did You Try It?

Last spring The Grain Growers' Guide distributed a large number of samples of seed corn, representing the two earliest and heaviest-yielding sorts that could be located. We would like a report from each of the farmers who received this corn from us and grew it. Let us know what kind of growth it made. Were you able to ripen seed? How does it compare with other strains that you have been growing? What do you think of the future of corn growing in your district? What effect is it going to have on the problem of making a good living from the farm? Send your report to us with a few ears of the ripened corn, if you were successful in producing seed.

A Strawberry Success

Strawberries can be grown successfully in Western Canada, and without doubt there is a big future before this industry. Those who avail themselves of the present opportunity will reap returns from their foresight and labor which will exceed many lines of endeavor on the farm. We all know that there is always a good demand for this fruit, and market will be assured for all we can produce for some years to come.

In the hope that some may be induced to give this plant a trial, I would like to place before your readers a bit of my experience, and, perhaps, some advice to any new in the line.

It has been seven years now since I first tried strawberries in Alberta, setting out 50 plants which survived from the 100 I secured from Nova Scotia. I had had previously some experience in the line in that country. The plants sent out numerous runners and wintered well, and from that time to this I have not had a failure from my strawberry crop. There was one year when the hail cut off the blossoms and fruit, but even that year I secured returns of over $500 per acre. It is not difficult to produce 15,000 pint boxes of the fruit per acre, and at the prices usually available, you can easily figure the immense returns possible.

I do not think I have an exceptional location for the production of the strawberry, although in Central Alberta there is usually a little more moisture available in June and July than in some parts of the West. The fruiting season comes in July and August, and the heavy dews are a great assistance, and if you select a spot protected from the drying west winds (east slope is better than a west for this reason), you will have little trouble from lack of rain provided you follow out the instruction contained in this article.

Ensuring Winter Survival

When the ground has permanently frozen in the fall it is well to cover the plants with a mulch of straw or hay, two to six inches thick, which will act as a retainer for the snow and prevent much freezing and thawing in the spring, which in some seasons would kill some of the plants. The plants will always survive if properly mulched. The mulch will also serve two more purposes, as by leaving on until about May 15, the spring growth will be delayed sufficiently long that the formation of blossoms will be prevented beyond danger from frosts, which we may have any time up to June 15. Also if the straw or hay when removed is simply raked between the rows it serves the purpose of preventing evaporation of the moisture, and also keeps the fruit clean in case of a driving rain.

Choose a piece of well-drained land (previously manured), but one which will retain moisture. Order your plants to start with from a hardy variety (Senator Dunlap is best for Western Canada, also plants produced in the West will be hardier).

Set out in rows from three to four feet apart and about 15 inches apart in rows. To secure best results remove the blossoms the first year when strength of plant will be diverted to the forming of runners and new plants, and by fall you will have a solid mat of plants from which you will secure abundance of fruit and plants the following season.

Get Good Start

It is important to set out the plants properly when they arrive, and not to delay longer than necessary. If roots are very dry, wet them thoroughly, but avoid wetting the leaves if possible. Do not cover the crown of the plant with soil but follow the lines which are indicated on the plant itself, and set roots well down into the moist earth. The strawberry plant is hardy and will stand lots of abuse, but will do better if rightly handled. Cultivate as often as you like and keep out the weeds the first season.

Set out a new patch each spring from plants formed between rows (you will need a place to walk), and after the first season you will have fruit to market every summer and receive a good income according to size of patch and care used.

The Sand Cherry

It is a matter of common observation that wild plants taken into the protecting care of the husbandman, show an increase of vigor and fertility. One would expect a big change to come over the Sand cherry because its native home is among the bleakest and most forlorn exposures of our northern areas. Mr. Boughen states that he has seen Sand cherries thriving on gravelly ridges north of the Saskatchewan River, where willows would not survive. Richardson, an artic explorer, writing in 1851, states that he found Sand cherries all the way from Lake Superior north to the 57th parallel. (Port Nelson, on Hudson's Bay, and Fort McMurray, Alta., are near the 57th parallel).

There is a great variation in the eating quality of Sand cherries found in a state of nature. Some of them are so small and so tart as to be worthless. Others are good enough to be gathered by the Indians and form a welcome addition to their rich meat diet. Mr. Leslie has secured a very large number of Sand cherry seedlings and planted them at the Experiment Station at Morden, where they are showing the improvement that would be looked for under cultivation. Propagation is being made from the better kinds, and the ones shown in the above picture are quite passable for eating out of hand. They are said to make a very good preserve.

The greatest value of Sand cherries, however, is in their serviceability to the plant breeder. They belong to the Prunus family, and cross readily with our cultivated species of plums and cherries. Prof. Hanson crossed them

with various tender varieties of commercial plums producing many valuable hybrids, Sapa, Opata, etc.

Sand cherries are known in some localities as Dwarf Cherries or Rocky Mountain Cherries.

Protection Against Rabbits

Rodents work much havoc in prairie tree plantations. Jack rabbits and bush rabbits are the most harmful, and very few plantations escape serious damage unless they are protected. Among the trees suffering are elms, and apple trees, and to less degree plums, poplars, etc. The trees are generally free from hurt until the snows fall in sufficient quantity to cover the clover, rye, and other herbage. Thereafter the rabbits are prone to seek their nourishment from the bark of trees.

Many methods of protection are advocated. Among these are poisoning by placing strychnine or other strong poisons of a not very unpalatable nature on oats, carrots, cabbage, rape, or other appetizing fodder.

A different protection is that of wrapping the tree trunk with wire netting such as is used for holding plaster about brick work. Common white building paper, made by sulphite process, is a cheaper wrapping. Jute sacks are helpful, but may not prove sufficiently repelling. A difficulty in all of this veneering is that it takes much labor, and must be of considerable height as a jack rabbit standing upright can reach four feet up the tree.

Shooting is what is commonly suggested, but few people care to keep

nocturnal watch in the winter, and it is at night that the jack rabbit does much of his foraging.

At the Morden Experimental Station most of the above methods have been employed, but no one method, or no combination of them has been fully satisfactory. The station was forced to resort to the use of two-inch mesh galvanized chicken netting. This netting of four-foot width has been placed on the page-wire fence surrounding the tree plantations. It is attached to the bottom strand and to the barbed wire stretched above the page wire. It is the one satisfactory method of keeping the rabbits at safe distance. If an occasional rabbit gains entrance to the plantation he may be chased to a corner and despatched with a gun.—W. R. Leslie, Morden Experimental Station.

Culture of Spring Blooming Bulbs

For the flower grower, practically no class of plants can be grown with less care and greater satisfaction than the spring-flowering bulbs. They come into bloom at a time of year when blossoms are scarce; consequently they are more appreciated. In addition to the rich coloring, many of these plants have a delightful fragrance which makes them additionally popular. A few bulbs planted in beds or potted in the fall and given reasonable care, are bound to give pleasure later in the season.

October is the proper season for planting bulbs out-of-doors or in pots for spring blooming. In planting tulips, which is practically the only bulb which can be grown out-of-doors, it is well to have the soil well prepared before they are planted. A very good plan is to slightly elevate the centre of the beds to provide for drainage in the spring. The bulbs should be planted about two inches below the surface, and in working out any design in colors it is well to arrange the bulbs on the surface of the bed before beginning to plant. The soil may be opened up to a suitable depth with the hand or a trowel, the bulb placed in position and the soil drawn over it. After the soil in which bulbs are planted has become frozen, a covering of three or four inches of straw or coarse litter may be placed over the bulbs to act as winter protection. This should be removed in the spring before growth starts.

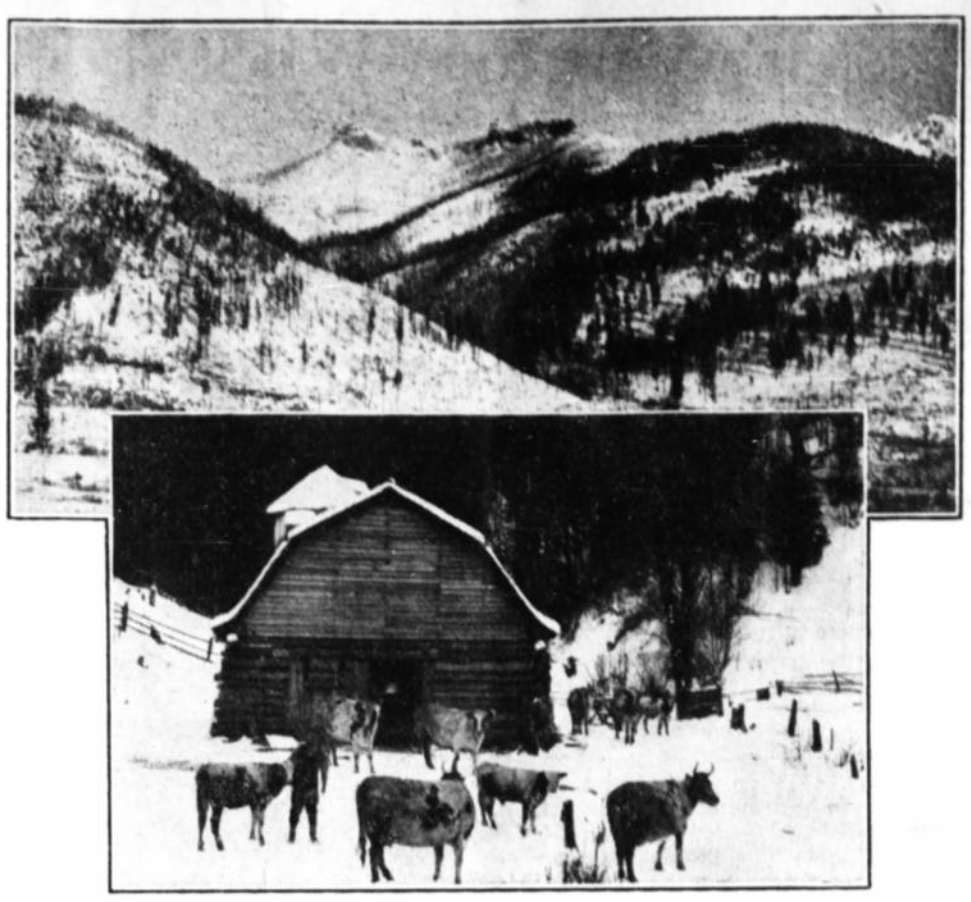
The soil for bulbs grown indoors should be well prepared, getting the proper admixture of loam and sand. Bulbs require probably more sand in the soil than most other plants which are grown indoors. From one-sixth to one-fifth of the total soil should be sand. All coarse material should be sifted out as the soil is being prepared for potting.

The size and form of the flower pots used will depend upon the class of bulb that is to be potted. Tulips do best when potted in shallow flower pots known as fern pans. Several bulbs may be potted in one pan. With larger bulbs, such as the Dutch Hyacinth, a single bulb to a five or six-inch flower pot is sufficient.

In potting bulbs, place about one inch of coarse material, such as broken flower pots or cinders, in the bottom to act as drainage; fill the flower pot to within one and one-half inch of the top with well-firmed soil; place the bulb on top of the soil and pack additional soil around it. When potted the top of the bulb should protrude well above the surface; the soil, around and below the bulb, should be well compacted. After potting, the soil should be thoroughly moistened and the potted bulbs placed in a cool, dimly-lighted or darkened room at a temperature of 40 to 45 degrees Fahr.

They may be left under these conditions for a period of six weeks or two months, during which time they will develop a compact root-system, which is very necessary for the production of well-developed bloom later on.

As soon as top growth shows evidence of development, the potted bulb may be brought into full light. A good plan is to bring them first into a subdued light and later into full sunlight. By retarding the period during which the bulbs are brought into full sunlight, the period of blooming can, in a large measure, be similarly retarded or lengthened.—Prof. F. W. Brodrick, Manitoba Agricultural College.



Above: The Kootenay Valley, showing the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, where a second growth of timber is growing up after the land had been bared by the fire in which Fernie, B.C., was wiped out. Below: Ayrshires at Glenhill, the home of Walter Bowers, Golden, B.C., in the beautiful Columbia Valley.

Dairying Under Difficulties

A Glimpse at the Work of Some Milk Raisers in an Interior Valley of British Columbia—By Dr. R. A. McLoughry

THOSE who have had an opportunity of seeing the ups and downs of beef production, are struck with the steady paying qualities of dairying, even when carried on under severe handicaps. There is no place where this is better seen than in the Kootenay and Columbia Valleys of B.C. At the south-east of the Kootenay, near the boundary at Newgate, there is a small side valley with about a dozen settlers, where dairying is the only paying industry. When the war broke out twelve young men left this valley; four returned, the others sleep in "Flanders' Fields."

This small but fertile area was early the victim of a misdirected colonization scheme, from which it has not yet recovered. Miss M. Catheart Scott, was one of the first settlers directed to the valley by this company. Through difficulties appalling to mere man, she has triumphed and remained on, rejoicing in a good measure of success in her chosen work and restoration to perfect health, which she had not been able to find in other less fortunate lands.

Her special line is Holsteins, of which she has a choice-producing strain, with a fashionably-bred bull at their head—a gift as a calf from Dr. Chas. Mayo, of the Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn. It was just like a gift of $1,500, but much more valuable as he has furnished blood lines that otherwise would never have entered the Kootenay.

The difficulties found here are the comparatively long though not severe winters, and the fact that not enough roughage can be produced to make the enterprise self-sustaining, in the sense of the feed being home produced.

Summer pasturage is abundant and of much better quality than that found on the prairies. Native grasses, peavine and clovers abound on the low hills and timbered slopes. There is a delightful "family spirit" among the settlers of this much shut-in-valley; a feeling not found in larger communities with varied interests. Perhaps this is altogether due to the inescapable community of interest, perhaps to the nearness of those eternal peaks, tipped with gold and reflected in an indescribable turquois sky each morning and evening.

Markets are a serious problem to those with products to sell. The distant towns of Fernie and Cranbrook furnish the only outlets. The other potential cities consist chiefly of a winding hillside road and a clustering half-dozen houses.

Ayrshires in Favor

The Columbia Valley from Lake Windermere to Golden is well adapted to dairying, and has many small herds of very valuable animals. The Ayrshires have the lead in numbers, and it seems a good thing that practically all the settlers accept them as the breed for the valley. Some of the very best blood lines on the continent are found here, and very soon this will be recognized as an Ayrshire district where intending purchasers can find what they want in any numbers required.

F. L. Mitchell is the apostle of Ayrshires and through his efforts a number from the dispersed Shannon herd came into the Columbia. In his own herd he has Grandview Crummie, a sister to the celebrated Grandview Rose. She is on R.O.P. test, with a promise of a very high record. She gave 2,102 pounds of milk in December. Seven cows are bringing in a monthly revenue of $180, raising their calves and supplying milk and butter for a family of six. Walter Bowers also has a number of the Shannon cows and his revenues are altogether derived from his dairy. The Bowers' home, Glenhill, is situated in a lovely cover, at the foot of the Rockies, down which there tumbles a turbulent little stream, useful at present for irrigation purposes, and some day will be harnessed to produce electric power for the farm.

The Problem of the River

The Columbia Valley is quite narrow. The "bottom" does not exceed a mile in width, and on account of a closing in of the mountain ridges north of Golden, the river when in flood is "backed up" all the way to Lake Windermere, and overflows this fertile land, converting it into practically a bog. Some years ago a beneficent government gave an enterprising company an option on this bottom land for $1.00 per acre. Those were the days when all good men could afford to "come to the aid of the party." The company proposed to drain the land and in a prospectus described it as worth $500 an acre when reclaimed. The war prevented sales being made. No dredging or other work has been done, and the option has been extended from time to time although the settlers need the land badly to grow feed for their stock. If the new federal government would cancel the option and do the necessary

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work, the settlers could pay for the land and improvements in a very few years. It is apparent that a large proportion of the feed used for dairying must be home grown to leave a margin of profit. There is not enough arable land in the Columbia Valley at the present time to provide winter feed for the stock being carried, but this bottom land is a rich aluvial deposit that is capable of growing immense crops.

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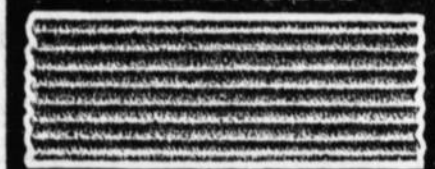

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South Australia Wheat Pool

Trustees Report Fairly Successful Year and Estimate Pool Return will be $1.06 per Bushel, less Freight Charges

THE following report of the trustees of the South Australia state voluntary wheat pool for the season 1922-23 is taken from The Country News, the official organ of the Country (Farmers') Party, published at Adelaide, South Australia. Price figures are converted into dollars at the rate of $4.60 for £1. The report follows:

Trustees' Report

"In presenting farmers with a progress report on the operations of the voluntary wheat pool for the present season, your trustees are pleased to report a fairly successful year.

"Out of a total marketable crop of 25,784,000 bushels, 10,072,457 bushels, equal to approximately 39 per cent., was placed in the pool, as against 36 per cent. last year.

"We again point to the necessity of a larger proportion of the crop being placed in the pool, the same as is being done in the other states, as best results of co-operative marketing cannot possibly be obtained if more than half the total crop be placed in the open market to be used in competitions against the pool wheat.

"The 1921-22 pool was able to balance accounts and pay out the final dividend in January last, and we hope to be able to make a final payment even earlier this season.

Stood the Test

"Your trustees claim to have stood up against the hardest marketing test—that of getting good results out of a falling market. It is the test which opponents of the pool claimed we could not successfully meet. There is no doubt that both years of the voluntary pool's existence, the first of rising and the other of falling markets that the farmers who supported the pool were also the means of keeping the prices much firmer on the open market, thus directly benefiting those who supply the wheat, which is used in competition against their own.

"We do not claim that the pool price can equal that obtained by the small percentage of farmers who sell when wheat is at its top, but we claim that our average price obtained by farmers for the 15,000,000 bushels they placed upon the open market, of which quantity according to the shipping returns on August 31, they still had a balance of 5,000,000 bushels to sell.

"Last September we advised you that the Commonwealth Bank required us to provide additional mouse-proof sheds, and to enable us to do so, an amount of one half-penny per bushel would be retained out of all wheat pooled for the coming season. The half-penny on the pooled wheat represents £20,150 ($92,690), and that sum is being spent in the erection of sheds, but instead of the full amount being debited to this pool, we have decided that the capital cost of sheds will be written down 20 per cent., and then taken over by the next year's pool, so that the actual cost for sheds for those in this year's pool will be almost a nominal amount per bushel.

"Forward contracts signed by farmers before the season actually opens are a decided advantage to your pool trustees both for chartering and effecting early sales. Farmers will realize this better when we tell you that we had sold before the end of last January 3,600,000 bushels, or just more than one-third of our total at prices from 5s 1d ($1.17) upwards.

Pool Payments

"First advance of 3s (69c) on delivery.

"Second payment 1s (23c) less freight, April 30.

"Third payment 6d (11½c) nett due, October 1. Payment of which has been arranged for.

"We estimate that the balance left for a final payment will be 2½d (5c) nett, per bushel, less railage (or freight only), all other costs, including country agents, Farmers' Union commission, wharfage, interest on bank overdraft, etc., having been provided for.

"This is not the case with the open market prices for farmer lots. These are subject to a reduction of a 1½d (2½c) country agent's commission in addition to rail carriage, so for comparative purposes 1½d (2½c) per bushel must be deducted from quotations.

"In spite of the undoubted value of wheat pools to the Australian farmer they are continually being subjected to misleading and unfair criticism by people who do not know the facts, or who are directly opposed to farming interests.

Misleading Criticisms

"The president of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce in a very misleading criticism reported in our daily papers of July 27, under the heading of Spoon-feeding Industry, stated: 'That we have the federal government guaranteeing so-called voluntary wheat pools, which, as opportunity offers, squeezes out of the flour millers a price for wheat largely in excess of world's parity, and thus not only increasing the cost of living in the state, but driving away a valuable export flour trade which has taken years to build up.' The statement as to the loss of the export flour trade is quite contrary to fact. The official returns show that the export trade has been good in all states, the quantity shipped exceeding the average of the two previous years to August 31 in every flour exporting state. The other statement as to pools increasing the cost of living is equally untrue.

"An article which appeared on August 20, in the Evening News, stated: 'That no objection can be offered to farmers combining in an association or pool for the marketing and sale of their produce so long as it is financed by their own funds, but most people genuinely object to the use of taxpayers' money to support and finance such an organization.' The writer then asks: 'What would farmers say if merchants and traders asked the Commonwealth government to subsidize them to the extent of several shillings in the pound on their buying and selling operations?' So far as the manufacturing industry is concerned, that is just what is happening. From the smallest to the largest they are greatly assisted by the high customs tariff and farmers are compelled to pay

"According to the government statist, the value of machinery used in agriculture in this state is $4,338,000 ($19,448,800), an increase of £1,000,000 in the last two years. Customs duties on agricultural machinery range from 20 to 45 per cent., but taking 15 per cent. as a basis it means that South Australian farmers have contributed £150,000 ($690,000) in the last two years towards building up other industries.

No Burden on Taxpayer

"What does the government guarantee of 3s 8d (84c) per bushel, cost the taxpayers?

"Take our South Australian pools as an example. Last year the gross realization was 5s 4¾d ($1.23), f.o.b., giving a margin over the guarantee of 1s 8¾d (39c), per bushel, or a total equity of £678,000 ($3,118,800). This season the margin of safety will be at least 1s 4½d (32c), representing more than £600,000 ($2,760,000) over the guarantee. Farmers pay full bank rate of interest on every penny advanced, the banks holding their wheat as security for same.

"Comparing the farming with the manufacturing industry, farmers can well ask themselves, Who, is being spoonfed, and who pays for the spoon-feeding?

"Arrangements for carrying on the pool under the same conditions for the ensuing season will be completed at an early date, and we trust will meet with your increased support."

Express Companies Want Increase

Application was made to the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa, on October 4, by the express companies operating in Canada, for an increase in express rates. The Dominion Express Company and the Canadian National Express Company both claimed that express service was operated at a loss and that the express companies were not paying the railway companies the actual cost of the express service. Figures were submitted by the Dominion Express company showing deficits as follows: 1919, $1,268,684; 1920, $1,257,107; 1921, $159,210; 1922, $40,970. The company, it was stated, has invested in Canada $4,775,405, a reasonable return on which was put at 10 per cent. or $477,540. The total expenses were given as $14,187,164, making a total of $14,664,704. The revenue from all sources was given as $13,676,420, leaving a shortage on reasonable requirements of $988,284.

The Canadian National figures submitted to the board showed a total cost to the railway company of operating the express service of $16,536,650 with a revenue from all sources of $13,085,941, leaving a deficit of $3,450,709.

The Dominion Express Company asked for such increase in rates as would give them a reasonable return, that is 10 per cent. on the property plus some other expenses, making a total of $637,549. The following alternative suggestions were made for securing the additional revenue:

Rate Increases Suggested

1. A horizontal increase of all express rates of 5 per cent. Estimated to yield $661,430.

2. No change in first class rates. Second class to be 80 per cent. of first class rates and increase rates on other commodities other than cream by 22 per cent. Estimated to yield $643,917.

3. Make first class rates per 100 pounds a multiple of two and one-half times standard freight rates arranged in 50-mile groups, preserving existing minimum rates; make second class rates 80 per cent. of first class and increase rate on other commodities (except cream) 10 per cent. Estimated to yield $666,156.

For the Dominion Express Company it was claimed that the cost of operating the express service was 38.82 cents per express car mile; for the Canadian National the cost was 43.93 cents per express car mile. In order to make clear to the board how the cost of operation was arrived at, witnesses for the two companies went into an elaborate explanation of the system of accounting which may be summarized thus: From the total operating expenses of the railway company there is first deducted the amounts not relating to rail traffic. The figures thus obtained are divided between freight and passenger operating expenses. The passenger service includes the express and from it there is deducted what is not express service. The remainder, after all this process of elimination, is the cost of the express service.

Board Will Hear Objections

These figures show, the express companies claim, that the railway companies are not being paid by the express companies the cost of the express service. The Canadian National witnesses stated that last year they paid the railway a little less than $6,000,000, while the figures of operating cost showed that they should have paid $10,022,000. It was also claimed that the express companies did not get from their last application to the board sufficient to meet the actual requirements of the business, and in consequence they had persistently lost money. The Canadian Pacific Railway, it was claimed, is carrying express traffic for about two and one-half cents per car mile less than it should receive.

The sitting of the board lasted one day and the board received only the application of the express companies, adjourning for the purpose of having the case for the companies printed and distributed, and arranging a series of sittings throughout the country in which to hear objections to the application. A large number of business organizations were represented at the Ottawa sitting and there is every indication of a strong effort being made at the coming sittings of the board to defeat the demands of the express companies and to present a case for reductions in express rates. The board will be in the West in November.

Organization News

Matter for this page should be sent to H. Higginbotham, secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Fall Meeting Arrangements

As was mentioned last week arrangements are now being discussed for the fall meetings. In many districts constituency conventions are favored, in others the holding of a series of local meetings is preferred as a means of getting into closer touch with a much larger number of members, and also as a matter of economy both for the locals and the Central association.

Among the districts where conventions are favored are the Battlefords, proposed to be held in Battleford or North Battleford; Last Mountain, at Govan or Nokomis; District No. 7, Thunder Creek constituency, to be held at Moose Jaw, on November 9; Saskatoon and Biggar constituencies in District No. 6; Wynyard constituency at Foam Lake, in District No. 9; Moosomin constituency in District No. 5; Milestone constituency in District No. 4; and Willow Bunch and Bengough constituencies in District No. 2. Except where otherwise stated conventions have not yet been definitely decided upon, nor are dates or locations settled. In all probability, however, conventions will he held in these various constituencies, and members should be on the lookout for details, which will be announced as soon as possible.

Executive Will Assist

Wherever conventions are decided upon by district directors, everything possible will be done by the Central office to make them a success, both as to advertising the conventions and sending members of the executive to address them. Where no conventions are held Central will, if the co-operation of directors and local officials can be secured, arrange to send representatives of the executive to address meetings of locals arranged in series as already suggested. It is hoped that advantage will be taken of these prospective arrangements, and that a real revival will take place previous to the annual convention.

The Best Medicine

H. B. Lloyd, of Pretty Valley, suggests that the Central association do its utmost to get every G. G. local to be represented at the next annual convention. "This, in my opinion," says Mr. Lloyd, "is the best medicine we can give them."

While not making any pretense that conditions in the West are ideal for this year's convention, circumstances are certainly better than they have been for several years past, and, without any urging, every local should try to raise funds to send at least one representative to this great annual gathering.

Homes Through Horticulture

It will be remembered that the Women's Section of the S.G.G.A., in conjunction with the Prairie Nurseries, Estevan, recently put on an essay competition under the above title, with Mrs. M. L. Burbank and Hamilton Butler, of Regina, as judges. The awards have now been made as follows: First prize, $100, Mrs. E. M. Baldwin, of Hearne; Second prize, $50, Mrs. O. P. Moen, of Tompkins; Third prize, $25, Mrs. Cora M. Turrell, of Preeceville; Fourth prize, $15, Mrs. Norman Garden, of Ellisboro; and Fifth prize, $10, Mrs. Margaret King-Turner, of Lilac. Congratulations are due to these ladies, who, by their efforts, have made a useful contribution to the life of the province.

Alberta

Urges Collection of Dues

R. O. German, director for the Red Deer constituency, has addressed a letter to the secretaries of all U.F.A. locals in that constituency, pointing out the necessity of getting in membership dues at this time.

"Because of the general financial depression," he says, "the worst of which, let us hope, is now over, the Central Board of the U.F.A. has not been pressing the locals in regard to membership dues. For the same reason very little organization work has, so far this year, been carried on. The matter of keeping down expenses wherever possible was considered of paramount importance under the circumstances. The result is that our financial position is much stronger than it was a year ago, but our membership has decreased. Notwithstanding the handicap of a low paid-up membership the U.F.A. has accomplished greater things than ever before."

Now that the long money-drought has been broken, Mr. German urges that local meetings should be called as soon as the pressure of work permits, and that the matter of collecting dues should be given first consideration. By means of social evenings or membership drives every farmer should be shown the vital necessity of supporting the U.F.A., the only organization in the province that is actively looking after his interests.

Pembina Convention

The annual meeting of the Pembina Provincial Constituency Association will be held in Westlock, on Wednesday, November 21, beginning at 10 o'clock. It is expected that several speakers will be present.

Red Deer Annual Convention

The next annual convention of the Red Deer Federal Constituency Association of the U.F.A. will be held in Stettler, on Thursday and Friday, November 22 and 23, 1923. Mr. Speakman will be present to give his report and to give all desired information. It is announced that there will be several other prominent speakers.

The basis of representation this year will be on the actual paid-up membership in the association as on the first day of the convention.

Manitoba

Rural Leadership Course

Every effort should be made at district conventions to enroll at least a minimum number of students for the U.F.M. Short Course which this year promises better results than ever. It will be put on at the Manitoba Agricultural College, from February 19 to 29. There are no tuition fees. Board for the whole course only $11. A practical and interesting course is being mapped out, and the staff will put themselves largely at the service of the group for the time. We should send 60 at least to this course.

District Conventions

The following is the list of district conventions as arranged so far:

Lisgar—At Manitou, November 1, with Hon. F. M. Black and President C. H. Burnell as speakers.

Provencher—At Morris, November 1, with Premier Bracken and Secretary D. G. McKenzie as speakers.

Marquette—At Shoal Lake, November 2, with Premier Bracken and D. G. McKenzie as speakers.

Neepawa—At Neepawa, November 5, with Premier Bracken and D. G. McKenzie as speakers.

Dauphin—At Dauphin, to be addressed by President C. H. Burnell.

Springfield—In Winnipeg, November 8.

Portage—At Portage, November 9, to be addressed by D. G. McKenzie.

Swan River—At Swan River, November 16.

Selkirk—At Winnipeg, November 28.

Neepawa District Convention

Following the example of the Brandon U.F.M. district, the officials of Neepawa district have issued a program for their convention, the first page of which carries such practical and striking questions as the following:

Is the U.F.M. making good?

Why are farmers at present so disinterested?

Why has Manitoba no wheat pool this year?

Why is our provincial debt so large?

Why are our taxes so high?

The convention, which opens on the morning of Monday, November 5, will have three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening. At the morning session delegates will be registered and the president's address heard. In the afternoon session the reports of officials and the election of officers will be taken up, and there will be addresses by D. G. McKenzie, the newly-appointed secretary of the provincial organization, and from Robert Milne, the Neepawa representative in the House of Commons. The evening session will deal with resolutions and unfinished business, and there will be addresses by Premier Bracken and R. A. Hoey, M.P. Neepawa is looking forward to a record convention which will stimulate the movement, and set forward effectively the work for the ensuing year.

A Siftonian Reply

The late Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, when premier of Alberta, in 1915-1916, made frequent references to the Canadian banking system in his public addresses. These remarks were poorly reported in the daily press, and it was impossible to gather Mr. Sifton's viewpoint, so the editor of The Guide wrote him asking if he would give his views in writing for publication in The Guide. The following reply was quite characteristic of Mr. Sifton:

"Edmonton, February 8, 1916.

"Dear Sir:

"Yours of February 3, in regard to article re Canadian Banking System, received.

"Some men can make speeches, more or less effectively; others can write articles more or less effectively, but very few can do both, and I would prefer not to try.

"Yours very truly,

"Arthur L. Sifton."

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Gombault's Balsam is imported from France, and made of powerful oils of marvelous penetrative and healing power—one bottle is equal to several bottles of ordinary liniment. Therefore it is the most economical and effective you can buy.

Save costly and painful delays by having it always on hand, ready to remove the first symptoms of any horse ailment.

Cheapest because a little goes a long way. $1.50 at your druggist's, or direct from us upon receipt of price.

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Widely used for quick relief of stubborn aches and pains, bruises, sore throat and all rheumatic conditions. Perfectly harmless. Try it.

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This is a first-class domestic coal, free of clinkers and very little ash, almost no smoke, and positively no soot.

Join with your neighbor and order a car and reduce your fuel cost this winter.

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MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

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2110 7th Ave., REGINA, SASK.
Sole Distributors East of Regina

Manitoba Wheat Pool Contract

Pool Board Issues Draft Contract to Give Farmers Opportunity to Study Before Conventions of U.F.M.

At a meeting of the Manitoba Wheat Pool Committee, held on October 17, 1923, arrangements were made to submit a proposal for the formation of a wheat pool in Manitoba to the consideration of the farmers of the province through the forthcoming district and annual conventions of the United Farmers of Manitoba. It was decided that the form of contract which should be submitted for the approval of the wheat producers should be identical with the contract now in force in the Alberta pool except for the necessary change of dates and the substitution of 40 per cent. for 50 per cent. as the objective. It is proposed that the campaign for signatures should commence shortly after the annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, to be held in Winnipeg, early in January, and terminate on April 1, 1924. The directors of the pool will thus have ample time in which to make all necessary arrangements to commence operations at the opening of the 1924 marketing season.

It should be noted that while the name "Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited," is used in the draft form of agreement this company is not at present in existence, but will have to be incorporated before the actual contracts are signed by the growers.

The Five-year Contract

Following is the form of contract proposed to be used:

Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited.

Agreement.

This agreement made this day of , A.D., 1924, between Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, a body corporate, with its head office at Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, hereinafter called "The Association," of the first part, and the undersigned, a person concerned in the production of wheat in the province of Manitoba, and in the marketing of the same, hereinafter called "The Grower," of the second part.

Whereas, the undersigned grower desires to co-operate with others concerned in the production of wheat in the province of Manitoba and in the marketing of the same, hereinafter referred to as growers, for the purpose of promoting, fostering and encouraging the business of growing and marketing wheat co-operatively and for eliminating speculation in wheat and for stabilizing the wheat market; for co-operatively and collectively handling the problems of growers and for improving in every legitimate way the interests of growers in the province of Manitoba, and for other pertinent purposes;

And whereas, the association has been formed under The Companies Act of the province of Manitoba with full power to act as agent, factor, mercantile agent and attorney in fact, to handle wheat produced and delivered to it by its members, and with such further powers as are set forth in its letters patent;

And whereas, the grower is desirous of becoming a member of the association and of entering, together with other growers, into this contract with the association;

And whereas, this agreement, although individual in expression, is one of a series either identical or generally similar in terms between the association and growers of wheat in the province of Manitoba, and shall constitute one contract between the several growers of wheat in the province of Manitoba signing the same and this association;

Now this agreement witnesseth that, in consideration of the premises and in consideration of the covenants and agreements on the part of the association as hereinafter set forth, and in consideration of the execution of this agreement, or one similar in terms, by other growers of wheat in the province of Manitoba, and in consideration of the mutual obligations herein set forth, the parties hereto hereby agree to and with each other as follows:

Forty Per Cent. Acreage Necessary

1. It is expressly provided and agreed that, if by the first day of April, A.D., 1924, signatures by growers of wheat and the owners, purchasers, share-crop purchasers, tenants, lessors and lessees of land, whose wheat acreage taken as a whole shall be equal to forty per cent. (40%) of the acreage in wheat in the province of Manitoba in the year 1923, shall not have been secured to this agreement, or an agreement similar in terms, the association shall notify every subscriber hereto thereof before the fifteenth day of April, A.D., 1924, by notice mailed to him at the address noted below and the grower shall have the right to withdraw his signature herto by written notice to the directors of the association at its head office at Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, between the fifteenth day of April, A.D., 1924, and the tenth day of May, A.D., 1924, and, upon such notice being received by the said directors, this agreement shall be deemed to be, and shall be cancelled, rescinded and of no force nor effect in so far as the grower sending such notice is concerned. If all signatures are not then withdrawn, the association may, in its discretion, proceed to carry out and give effect to the terms of this agreement without notice to the growers and this agreement shall be binding in all its terms upon each and all of the growers who have not given notice as last hereinbefore provided for or the association may, upon notice to the growers who have entered into this agreement, declare this agreement at an end and, upon notice being mailed to the growers at their several addresses noted on this agreement, or one similar in terms, to this effect, then this agreement shall be deemed to be, and shall be, cancelled, rescinded and of no force nor effect; and, in such last mentioned event, the association shall have its accounts audited by a chartered accountant whose reports shall be filed at the head office of the association and shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any grower who has executed this agreement and the funds of the association then on hand shall, after deduction of the expenses of or incidental to the formation and organization of the association and all other proper expenses up to the date of distribution, be distributed pro-rata among the growers who have executed this agreement and paid moneys to the association in accordance with its terms as hereinafter set forth. If the necessary signatures to this agreement, as hereinbefore specified, have been secured on or before the first day of April, A.D., 1924, then this agreement shall be binding in all its terms upon this association and upon all of the growers executing this agreement.

2. It is expressly provided and agreed that, for all matters of acreage, bushelage, percentages or signatures and for all statements of fact in connection therewith and for determining whether or not by the first day of April, A.D., 1924, signatures by growers of wheat and the owners, purchasers, share-crop purchases, tenants, lessors and lessees of land, whose wheat acreage taken as a whole equals forty per cent. (40%) of the acreage in wheat in the province of Manitoba in the year 1923, have been secured to this agreement, or an agreement similar in terms, the directors of the association shall be the sole judges and a written statement signed by the chairman appointed by the directors of the association shall be deemed to be, and shall be, conclusive evidence thereof with or without notice to the grower.

3. The association agrees to act as agent, factor, mercantile agent and attorney in fact for the grower to receive, take delivery of, handle, store, transport, market, sell and otherwise dispose of the wheat produced and delivered to it by the grower, excepting only registered seed wheat.

4. The grower covenants and agrees to consign and deliver to the association or its order at the time and place designated by the association all of the wheat and the warehouse or storage receipts covering it produced or acquired by or for him in the province of Manitoba, except registered seed wheat, during the years, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

5. It is agreed that the association will, in its discretion, whenever and wherever possible receive and take delivery of the grower's wheat at the grower's most convenient delivery point.

Association Sole Agent

6. The grower hereby appoints the association his sole and exclusive agent, factor and mercantile agent, and also as his attorney in fact for the purposes hereinafter set forth with full power and authority in its own name, in the name of the grower or otherwise to transact such business, and take such action as may be necessary, incidental or convenient for the accomplishment thereof, coupling such appointment with a direct financial interest as the common agent, factor and mercantile agent and attorney in fact of growers hereunder and without power of revocation for the full term hereof:

(a) To receive and take delivery of, handle, store, transport, market, sell and otherwise dispose of the wheat produced and delivered to it by the grower in whatsoever way and at such time and place as the association shall in its judgment determine to be to the best advantage of all of the growers who have executed this agreement, or an agreement similar in terms.

(b) To mingle and mix the wheat received by the association from any grower with wheat of like kind and grade delivered to the association by other growers and, in its discretion, clean, condition, blend or process the same, subject always to the laws for the time being in force governing the same.

(c) To borrow money in the name of the association and on its own account on the wheat delivered to it or on any warehouse or storage receipt or grain receipt or on any accounts for the sale thereof or on any drafts, bills of lading, bills of exchange, notes or acceptances, orders, or on any commercial paper delivered therefor and to exercise all rights of ownership without limitation and to pledge in its name and on its own account such wheat or receipts or accounts or drafts, bills of lading, notes, acceptances, orders or other commercial paper as collateral therefor. The association shall have the right to apply the money so received pro-rata among the growers who have executed this agreement and delivered wheat to it or to use the said moneys for any proper association purpose or activity deemed by the association to be in the best interests of its members.

May Accumulate Reserve

(d) To pay or retain and deduct from the gross returns from the sale of the wheat delivered to it by the growers the amount necessary to cover all brokerage, advertising, taxes, tolls, freights, elevator charges, legal expenses and all other proper charges such as salaries, fixed charges and general expenses of the association and, in addition, the association may deduct such percentage, not exceeding one per cent. (1%) of the gross selling price of the wheat as it shall deem desirable as a commerical reserve to be used for any of the purposes or activities of the association.

(e) To settle any and all claims for damages or otherwise which may occur in connection with the handling of the grower's wheat during transit or otherwise or that may arise in connection with the exercise of any of the powers or authority herein granted.

May Purchase Elevators

(f) To deduct from the gross returns from the sale of wheat handled by the association for the growers who have executed this agreement or, upon first obtaining the consent in writing of any group of growers, a sum out of each grower's proper proportion thereof not exceeding two cents (2c) per bushel and to invest the same, in the discretion of the trustees of the association, in shares of the capital stock of any company or association (formed or to be formed), whether promoted, owned or controlled by the association or not, which company or association is formed for the erection or acquisition by purchase, lease or otherwise of grain elevators and which company or association has entered into a contract or contracts with the association to handle the wheat of its members under the control and direction of the association, and for such purpose to apply for and enter into all necessary and incidental contracts on behalf of and in the name of the grower for the purchase of such shares of the capital stock of any such company.

Legal Enforcement of Contract

(g) To take exclusive possession and control of the grower's wheat crop and to harvest and market the same according to the terms of this agreement or at its option to take any legal action to obtain possession thereof or to have a receiver appointed with power to take exclusive possession and control of the said wheat crop and deliver the same to this association as hereinbefore provided or otherwise to dispose of the same as a court having jurisdiction in that behalf may direct, in the event of the grower failing to fulfil on his part the provisions of this agreement or any of them or failing to deliver his wheat crop as herein provided. If possession of such wheat shall be taken by the association by reason of such breach of contract on the part of the grower, the association shall be entitled to retain out of the proceeds derived from the sale thereof, in addition to the sums heretofore provide for, all additional expenses incurred in connection therewith.

7. Any unused balance of reserves and surpluses shall stand in the name of the association and be owned by the members and shall, when in the opinion of the trustees a distribution should be made or upon a dissolution of this association, be divided in the same proportions in which it was contributed by the members.

8. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the grower may retain wheat for his own seed and feed and may, upon first receiving a permit in writing from the association, dispose of wheat for seed or feed directly to any farmer who is a neighbor and a member of the association. All other seed wheat, except registered seed wheat, shall be sold by and through the association only.

9. The grower expressly covenants and agrees that he will not (save as herein permitted) sell or otherwise dispose of any of the wheat produced or acquired by him in the province of Manitoba during the life of this agreement to any person or persons, firm or corporation other than this association.

Contract is Exclusive

10. The grower expressly warrants that he has not heretofore mortgaged or pledged or charged or granted a lien on or contracted to sell, market, consign or deliver any of his said wheat to any person, firm or corporation except as noted at the end of this agreement. Any wheat covered by such existing contracts shall, subject to any agreement or arrangement with all interested parties, be excluded from the terms hereof for the period and to the extent noted.

11. It is agreed that the grower may, subject to the terms of this agreement and subject to any law in force for the time being, mortgage or pledge his interest in his wheat crop but, in such event, the grower shall forthwith notify the association and the association shall, in its discretion, be at liberty to pay off or take over or assume the indebtedness under such mortgage or pledge and to take delivery of

the grower's crop and to deduct from all moneys which become payable to the grower by the association a sum equal to the amount which the association has paid out or agreed to pay with respect to such mortgage or pledge.

Payments of Proceeds of Sale

12. The association shall, so soon as practicable after the delivery of wheat to it by the grower, make an advance to the grower at such rate per bushel according to grade, quality and place of delivery as, in the discretion of the association, it shall deem proper and the association agrees that, subject to any laws in force for the time being, it will, in its discretion, from time to time pay over to the grower as funds are available from the sale of the crop of each season, his proportion of the proceeds of all wheat of like variety and grade sold by the association in each season for the growers who have executed this contract, less all deductions which the association is entitled to make pursuant to the provisions of this contract and less all advances made to the grower and less all handling and other proper charges of every description whatsoever, including the costs of maintaining the association and of transporting, handling, grading, storing, selling and marketing such wheat and of other proper activities.

Share Stock and Fees

13. The grower covenants and agrees to, and hereby does, apply for one (1) share out of the ordinary shares in the capital stock of the association and agrees to pay to the association the par value thereof, namely the sum of one dollar ($1.00). The association covenants and agrees to accept the said application and to allot to the grower one (1) share of stock out of the ordinary shares in the capital stock of the association.

14. The grower covenants and agrees to pay the further sum of two dollars ($2.00) to defray the expenses of organization, to carry on field service and educational work and other proper activities of the association.

15. The grower covenants and agrees, as and when requested by the association or any officer, agent or servant thereof, to make application from time to time for railway cars for the shipment of his wheat pursuant to the provisions of The Canada Grain Act and to perform such other acts and execute such documents as the association may require in connection with the handling of the grower's wheat.

16. The association may sell the said wheat to millers, brokers or others, within or without this province, at such time and upon such conditions and terms as it may deem fair and advisable.

Co-operation with Other Agencies

17. The association may sell all or any part of the wheat delivered to it by its members pursuant to this contract through any agency or by joining with any agency for the co-operative marketing of wheat of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, or of other provinces or groups of provinces or of the Dominion or of other countries, under a term contract or otherwise, and under such conditions as will serve the joint interests of the growers and the association is hereby authorized and empowered to transfer to and confer upon any such agency (formed or to be formed) all of the powers, rights and privileges of this association under this contract and any proportionate or other expenses connected therewith shall be deemed marketing costs, provided always that nothing herein contained shall authorize the association to sell through or join with any such agency or to exercise the authority and powers last hereinbefore mentioned or to enter into any contract with any such agency wherby any of the deductions authorized by this contract are increased in any amount whatsoever.

18. The grower hereby authorizes the association to enter into any contract for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as it may deem advisable and profitable for the inspecting, grading, handling, elevating, storing, warehousing and shipping of the wheat covered herby, or any portion thereof, and for the use of the security thereof as collateral within the general purposes of this agreement by the association.

19. This agreement shall be binding upon the grower, his personal representatives, successors and assigns, during the period hereinbefore mentioned, as long as he raises wheat, directly or indirectly, or has the legal right to exercise ownership or control of any thereof, or any interest therein, or of any land on which wheat is grown during the term of this contract.

20. From time to time each year the grower will mail to the association as requested a statement of his expected acreage of wheat for that year and its condition on the forms provided for that purpose by the association.

Damages for Breach of Contract

21. Inasmuch as the remedy at law would be inadequate and inasmuch as it is now and ever will be impracticable and extremely difficult to determine the actual damage resulting to the association, should the grower fail so to deliver all of his wheat, the grower hereby agrees to pay to the association for all wheat delivered, sold, consigned or marketed by or for him or withheld other than in accordance with the terms hereof, the sum of twenty-five cents (25c.) per bushel as liquidated damages for the breach of this contract, all parties agreeing that this contract is one of a series dependent for its true value upon the adherence of each and all of the contracting parties to each and all of the said contracts.

22. The grower agrees that, in the event of a breach by him of any material provision hereof, particularly as to delivery or marketing of any wheat other than through the association, the association shall, upon proper action instituted by it, be entitled to an injunction to prevent further breach hereof, and other equitable relief, according to the terms of this agreement; and the association and the grower expressly agree that this agreement is not a contract for personal services or demanding exceptional capacity or talents; and that this is a contract of agency coupled with financial interest under special circumstances and conditions and that the association cannot go into the open markets and secure wheat to replace any which the grower may fail to deliver; and that this contract will be the proper subject for the remedy of specific performance in the event of a breach thereof.

23. Any deduction or allowance or loss that the association may make or suffer on account of inferior grade, quantity, quality or standard, or condition at delivery, shall be charged against the grower and deducted from his net returns hereunder.

Powers of Association

24. The association may make rules and regulations and provide inspectors to standardize the quality, method and manner of handling, sacking and shipping of such wheat; and the grower agrees to observe and perform any such rules and regulations prescribed by the association and to accept the grading established or grading done by the association, the which shall, subject to any law in force for the time being, be conclusive.

25. The grower appoints the association, its directors and each of them its officers, agents and servants, his agent and attorney in fact to make, execute and take delivery of all contracts that may be required to be entered into pursuant to the provisions of The Canada Grain Act on his behalf and in his name, place and stead, which contracts and all moneys payable in respect therof are hereby assigned to the association; and to receive accounts and to receive payment of all moneys payable to the grower under such contract in full settlement for such contract or otherwise, all in his name, place and stead, and to account and settle for any moneys so received by crediting the same to the grower on the books of the association, which moneys, less all deductions as herein provided, shall be distributed pursuant to the provisions of this agreement. Such receipt of payment and giving of credit on the books of the association as aforesaid shall be deemed to be and shall be a proper accounting for and settlement in full for all such contracts.

26. The association may establish selling, statistical or other agencies in any place in the world and the association may act in any of the businesses of the association through or by means of agents, brokers, sub-contractors or others.

27. The grower agrees that notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, if, for any reason, it should, in the opinion of the association, become impracticable or impossible to carry into effect the terms and provisions of this agreement as hereinbefore set forth with respect to the 1924 wheat crop, the association is hereby authorized and empowered to make any arrangements that it may consider desirable for the co-operative marketing of the said wheat crop.

28. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the association will, by notice given in a newspaper in the cities and the principal towns of Manitoba, to be selected by the association, fix the date at which it will commence operations and until such date the grower or growers may sell or otherwise dispose of his or their wheat, if accompanied by actual delivery of the same, and the association shall not be bound to accept delivery thereof or be otherwise liable in respect thereto. This agreement shall remain in full force, effect and virtue notwithstanding that the association may not be able to commence operations in time to handle any of the 1924 crop.

29. The parties agree that there are no oral or other conditions, promises, covenants, representations or inducements in addition to or at variance with any of the terms hereof and that this agreement represents the voluntary and clear understanding of both parties fully and completely.

In witness whereof the grower has hereunto set his hand and seal and the association has hereunto affixed its seal under the hand of its proper officer in that behalf, the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered and countersigned by the chairman. In the presence of

Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited.

Per ..... Chairman.

Signed, sealed and delivered.

In the presence of ..... Grower.

Subscribing grower's full name.....

.....

Post office address.

Description of lands:

Total acreage in wheat 1923

Intended acreage in wheat 1924

Total bushels of wheat 1923.

Particulars of contracts, mortgages, liens or other charges.

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The Countrywoman

When Crops Are Good

WE are rejoicing with our Alberta farm friends in the news which is coming in from day to day of the splendid yields of grain in the different parts of the province. After the lean crops of the last few years this season's abundant yield is especially welcome and needed. As yet, Alberta farmers are so concerned with the business of harvesting and marketing of their huge crop that they have hardly time to realize what a remarkable one it is, but already its effect can be felt in the more optimistic outlook and a general stirring of business activity.

A good crop holds many bright promises for rural people. It means release, or at least partial release, from harassing debt. It means more comforts in the home, a better standard of living with greater opportunities for better education for farm boys and girls. And as a consequence of this, towns and cities experience an increase of trade, more people are able to find work, and there is a general betterment of conditions for everyone. With the coming of a good crop many of the worries which loomed black in the immediate future melt away like a morning mist, and we are able to plan more wisely for that future because of the lessons we have learned in the days when it was necessary to practice the strictest economy.

We could wish that Alberta's prosperity had been experienced in all parts of the three provinces. Taken as the whole the West has a wonderful crop, but there are some portions not so fortunate as others. With the people living in such districts we can hope that next year fortune will smile as kindly on them as it has this year in the most westerly part of the prairies.

Gathering Early History

There is quite a lively interest being taken in the collection of a history of the early days in Saskatchewan, and as time goes on new localities are taking part in this good work. Prof. Morton, of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, tells us that an increasingly large number of people are becoming interested. In some of the larger centres groups of people have formed historical associations and are endeavoring to discover some of the oldest living pioneers of that locality. Sometimes they have the information the pioneers are able to give written down, and sometimes they have it in story form from the men and women.

In some places two or three people form themselves into a committee and set for themselves the task of hunting up those who know most of the early days, and of having their stories put down in writing so that they may be preserved for future reference and use. The story hour with a number telling their experiences of pioneering, is often made a very entertaining item for a social gathering.

In some instances the schools and teachers are doing everything in their power to see that the story of the early settlers shall be preserved. Frequently some of the older people visit the school and tell the pupils and the teacher about the early days of the district in which the school is situated, of their struggles, work, pleasures, their successes and failures.

The effort is not, by any means, confined to the towns and cities alone as many villages and rural districts are taking part, and many farm people are giving the most interesting stories of the early days before Saskatchewan was formed into a province. In a few years there will be a very valuable collection of information on file, and it will be information that will increase in value as time goes on, and many of the people now living are gone. Anyone who can add to that information will render the province good service by doing so.

Alberta's Liquor Vote

By the time that this issue of The Guide reaches our readers the people of Alberta will be about to take a vote on the liquor referendum. Four questions are asked on the ballot, and the voter will mark by numbers his or her preference, using the numbers one to four. These questions and their significance have been explained in earlier issues so it is not necessary here to explain them over again, but it is necessary to say something about the importance of every last voter, man or woman, getting out to the polls to vote.

The province has been flooded with literature and posters by the Moderation League. The supporters of the league following out their well-organized plan of seeking to re-establish the liquor trade, will see that their votes are registered, and everything possible done to convince the still doubtful ones.

It is to be regretted that many farm people will be busy with threshing operations at the time the vote is taken, but an effort must be made to get every voter out to the polls on November 5. The result of the vote is still uncertain. The Moderation League forces have concentrated on winning support for clause "D." This clause holds very dangerous possibilities and lays the way open for the return of the bar with all its consequent evils. After witnessing the strength of the forces of the Moderation League in the recent referendum in Manitoba, no thinking person will deny that there is need for those who believe in prohibition doing their utmost to defeat their efforts in Alberta.

Women know liquor to be one of the worst and most insidious enemies of the home. It strikes hard at most tender spots—the welfare of mothers and children, and at the moral structure of social life. They will agree with the words spoken by Mrs. Parlby, at a Calgary meeting: "Women are going to vote for prohibition because they know it is in the best interest of the people, morally and economically; because they feel it is putting a higher standard on laws of the country. They are going to vote for prohibition because they are idealists. We have been told to 'beware of idealists for they are very practical persons.' It is these practical idealists who manage to get things done. And it is because of their practical idealism that the women of Alberta will vote for clause 'A'."

A few votes either way may make a tremendous difference in the form of legislation Alberta is to have governing the sale of liquor for the next few years. Every woman must do her utmost to see that she registers her vote and to see that everything possible is done to prevent the return of the open liquor trade in the province.

Rt. Hon. Lloyd George in Winnipeg

Mr. Lloyd George can be seen in second row from the front. His daughter, Megan, stands in front of him, and Dame Margaret Lloyd George stands at the right of the front row.

Finding Time to Vote

By an Alberta Farm Woman

I bake the bread and make the beds,
Then I sweep the floors, to rest awhile
I mend the hose.
I churn the cream and while I churn
I plan the chores.
I mend the tears and sweep the stairs
And wish that I could say my prayers.
I plant the carrots and weed the peas;
Feed the calves and tend the bees.
How time goes! I must scrub the floors,
Empty the ashes and fetch some poles
to build a fire to heat some water
to give the foals.
I must find some wire to fix the gate,
Then wash the dishes, clean some fishes
and milk the goat, but somehow—
I'll find time to vote.

The Perfect Hostess

There is real art in being a perfect hostess. Many well-meaning women in their desire to appear hospitable go to extremes which make their guests more or less uncomfortable. For example, we have often had to sit in the "parlor" while our hostess has slaved in the kitchen preparing a sumptuous repast for our benefit. As a matter of fact we only have a chance to see her occasionally, and are far more interested in her than in a banquet. By the time it is over, half of the precious time has flown, and our hostess is flushed and tired from over-work.

In direct contrast to this is the attitude of another homemaker, who says: "Now, I'm not bothering much about meals today because your visit is short, and I want to see as much of you as I can." Instead of disappearing into the kitchen she sits right down and we have a most enjoyable day. When meal time arrives we have just what was planned for the family, and enjoy it immensely. When it is time to leave, our hostess is not so fatigued as her over-particular sister, and does not dread the thought of our next visit.

In her desire to give us a real welcome a homemaker sometimes insists upon our eating more than we desire. This is especially true if she has spent hours previous to our arrival in preparing a veritable "spread." Forgetting that our capacity is not unlimited, she insists on our having second helpings of everything, and is quite offended if we refuse. Many a time we have suffered discomfort in order to please a well-meaning person of this kind. But a perfect hostess never forces her guests to eat more than they desire.

Nearly every person likes a few minutes to herself during the day, especially if she has to prepare an address, so a hostess should see that there is plenty of opportunity for a little quiet. It is a great mistake to "entertain" a visitor by a constant stream of conversation before or after she speaks at a meeting, for she either wants to do some thinking or her brain is tired after the exertion of speaking.

A perfect hostess does not bother her guest by being over-attentive, but sees that she has every comfort it is possible to provide. For instance, if she has had to travel part of the night she may like to sleep. When the weather is chilly, a hot-water bag or a heated iron slipped into the bed will prevent wakefulness. A table or other place for writing letters makes it easy for her to write home or to answer correspondence. A jug of warm water from the reservoir on the stove takes the chill off the water in the morning. Little things done quietly make a great difference to the comfort of a guest.

"Men are four:
He who knows and knows he knows—
He is wise—follow him.
He who knows and knows not he knows—
He is asleep—wake him.
He who knows not and knows not he knows not—
He is a fool—shun him.
He who knows not and knows he knows not—
He is a child—teach him."

—Arabian Proverb.

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I Entertain an Agent Unawares

Continued from Page 7

my voice. As I glanced up from time to time I saw the agent's face change, and his look deepen and the lips, usually so energetically tense, loosen with emotion. Surely no poem in all the language conveys so perfectly the simple love of the home, the quiet joys, hopes, pathos of those who live close to the soil.

When I had finished—I stopped with the stanza beginning:

"Then hameward all take off their sev'ral way";

the agent turned away his head trying to brave out his emotion. Most of us, Anglo-Saxons, tremble before a tear when we might fearlessly beard a tiger.

I moved up nearer to the agent and put my hand on his knee; then I read two or three of the other things I found in his wonderful book. And once I had him laughing and once again I had the tears in his eyes. Oh, a simple young man, a little crusty without, but soft inside—like the rest of us.

Well, it was amazing once we began talking not of books but of life, how really eloquent and human he became. From being a distant and uncomfortable person, he became at once like a near neighbor and friend. It was strange to me—as I have thought since—how he conveyed to us in few words the essential emotional note of his life. It was no violin tone, beautifully complex with harmonics, but the clear simple voice of the flute. It spoke of his wife and his baby girl and his home. The very incongruity of detail—he told us how he grew onions in his backyard—added somehow to the homely glamor of the vision which he gave us. The number of his house, the fact that he had a new cottage organ, and that the baby ran away and lost herself in Seventeenth Street—were all, curiously, fabrics of his emotion.

It was beautiful to see commonplace facts grow phosphorescent in the heat of true feeling. How little we may come to know Romance by the cloak she wears and how humble must be he who would surprise the heart of her!

It was, indeed, with an indescribable thrill that I heard him add the details, one by one—the mortgage on his place, now rapidly being paid off, the brother who was a plumber, the mother-in-law who was not a mother-in-law of the comic papers. And finally he showed us the picture of the wife and baby that he had in the cover of his watch; a fat baby with its head resting on its mother's shoulder.

"Mister," he said, "p'raps you think it's fun to ride around the country like I do, and be away from home most of the time. But it ain't. When I think of Minnie and the kid—"

He broke off sharply, as if he had suddenly remembered the shame of such confidences.

"Say," he asked, "what page is that poem on?"

I told him.

"One forty-six," he said. "When I get home I'm going to read that to Minnie. She likes poetry and all such things. And where's that other piece that tells how a man feels when he's lonesome? Say, that fellow knew!"

We had a genuinely good time, the agent and I, and when he finally rose to go, I said:

"Well, I've sold you a new book."

"I see now mister, what you mean."

I went down the path with him and began to unhitch his horse.

"Let me, let me," he said eagerly.

Then he shook hands, paused a moment awkwardly as if about to say something, then sprang into his buggy without saying it.

When he had taken up his reins he remarked:

"Say! but you'd make an agent! You'd hypnotise 'em."

I recognized it as the greatest compliment he could pay me: the craft compliment.

Then he drove off, but pulled up before he had gone five yards. He turned in his seat, one hand on the back of it, his whip raised.

"Say!" he shouted, and when I walked up he looked at me with fine embarrassment.

"Mister, perhaps you'd accept one of these sets from Dixon free, gratis, for nothing."

"I understand," I said, "but you know I'm giving the books to you— and I couldn't take them back again."

"Well," he said, "you're a good one, anyhow. Good-bye again," and then suddenly, business naturally coming uppermost, he remarked with great enthusiasm:

"You've given me a new idea. Say, I'll sell 'em."

"Carry them carefully, man," I called after him; "they are precious."

So I went back to my work, thinking how many fine people there are in this world—if you scratch 'em deep enough.

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St. John	—Dec. 7, S.S. Montclare (New)	to	Liverpool
"	—Dec. 13, S.S. Melita	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
"	—Dec. 14, S.S. Montcalm (New)	to	Liverpool
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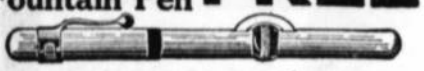

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"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

THE SENATE

The Editor.—In a recent issue, a correspondent asks for personal opinion relative to the reformation of Canada's Senate. I favor the commission idea. This commission should fairly represent all the provinces and territories, and should be selected much on the same plan as our common jury. The duties of this commission would cease as soon as it had passed judgment upon the legislation of the last session of the Commons.—Old Bill.

Where is the Progressive published? If this information has appeared in The Guide we have missed it in the harvest rush. I have met a number who desire the paper but do not know where to send subscriptions.—O. B.

[The Progressive is published by Turner's Weekly Ltd., 135 Third Avenue, Saskatoon, Sask. The subscription price is $2.00 a year].

LIQUOR LEGISLATION

The Editor.—That the popular vote as expressed by the electors and the legislative enactments resulting therefrom are a very fickle and unstable basis for the social and political reform, the late developments on the liquor question convincingly demonstrate. In view of the large majority that few years ago supported the prohibition measures, and the further fact that large majorities voting on the same question now, are in favor of wet, shows conclusively that a large percentage of the electors did not a few years ago know what they were doing, or else do not know what they are doing now. Nor did the politicians in charge of the making of the laws show any better judgment. Their weakness consisted in catering to the prohibition sentiment as a means to political office, without realizing that in doing so they accepted the task to carry out an impossible proposition, which will become the means of their undoing politically. It all proves how absolutely futile it is by artificial means to attempt to secure moral and social reform.

Nor do I believe that the forthcoming plebiscite will show any more satisfactory results, because as people have the drink habit they will drink, and if they cannot obtain what they want in one way they will secure it in another. Consequently, in voting for any or all the clauses, all we decide is—who we wish to supply us and sell the booze. Therefore, by marking 1 for clause A, we decide to retain the moonshiners and the bootleggers. By marking 1 for clause B, that we invite competition between the first named, the brewers and the licensed bars. By marking 1 for clause C, that we invite competition between the illegal makers, the brewers and government stores. And if we mark 1 for clause D, that we invite competition between all the makers and dispensers of strong drinks, and if we mark all the ballots in the order of preference the same result will follow. So that no matter how we vote some interest will be disappointed and dissatisfied, and chances are that the result will be that in the near future other petitions will be circulated seeking to secure alteration of the laws this coming vote makes possible, and, therefore, it may happen that when the vote is counted and the expenses paid, nothing has been settled satisfactory.

Had the government kept an ear to the ground they could not fail to discern the sentiments of the people, and had they courage to act on it, then they could without any danger of making a mistake have established just what the vote will demand, and thus done themselves credit by saving the province this useless expense. And were they as fervent believers and supporters of temperance as they seem to be of prohibition, then they could have more wisely and effectively expended the money now utilized in the attempted enforcement of the liquor act, by educating the people through the printing of leaflets and hiring lecturers instructed to set forth as clearly and forcefully as possible the injurious effect of alcohol on the human body and particularly on the offspring. And besides were they so minded they could help greatly by giving aid to those who are striving to eliminate the social and economic conditions that drive humans to drink. For, after all, drunkenness is not a cause, but an effect brought about by the sordid condition under which the majority of the people must work and live. Overwork, worry and disappointments are as a rule the causes from which the drink habit develops. These unfortunate victims of social and economic circumstances find under the influence of liquor a respite from their tired bodies and troubled minds. Such conditions cannot be cured by legislative enactments nor popular votes, but instead must be the conscious accomplishment of the individuals so affected through intelligent knowledge and strong will power and determined efforts individually and socially to overcome it.—Carl H. Axelson, Bingville, Alta.

[Note.—Mr. Axelson seems to be unaware of the fact that revocation of prohibition as established under the vote of 1920 can only be brought about by another plebiscite. The provincial government has not the power of itself to revoke prohibition as now established in the province, for the prohibition is partly by Dominion enactment, and the Dominion act requires another plebiscite before that part of the law of prohibition can be revoked.—Editor].

THE GRAIN EXCHANGE

The Editor.—In your issue of September 26, Mr. Lunan undertakes to show that the reason the farmers need a wheat pool is because the present marketing system has

Continued on Page 22

Women! Dye It New For 15c

Skirts Kimonos Draperies
Waists Dresses Ginghams
Coats Sweaters Stockings

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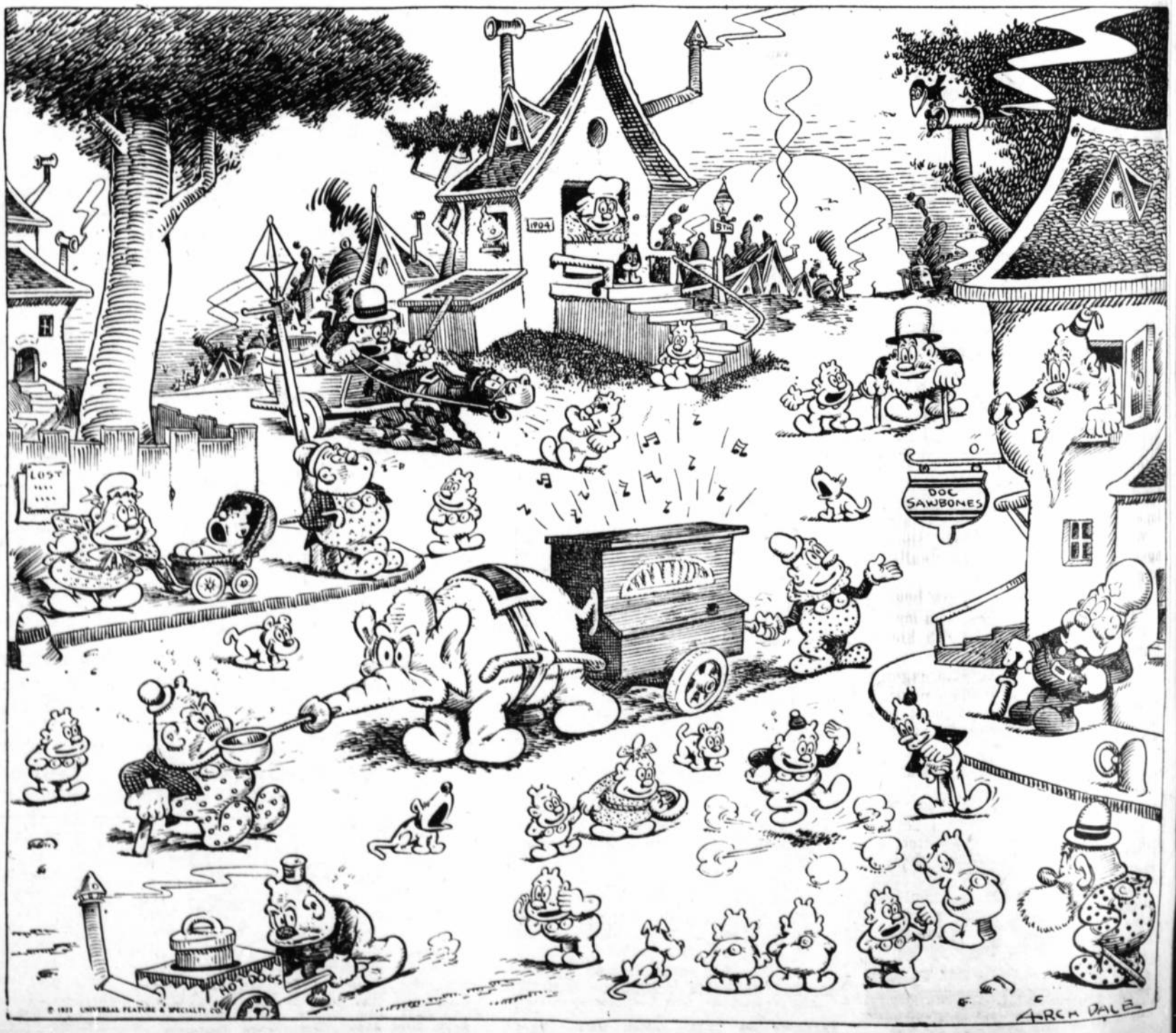
Don't wonder whether you can dye or tint successfully, because perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with "Diamond Dyes" even if you have never dyed before. Druggists have all colors. Directions in each package.

DOO DADS ENTERTAINED

On long, hot summer days, Nicholas Nutt and Tiny delivered ice to keep cool the milk and butter of the Doo Dads. Nicholas would hitch Tiny to the big buss and carry the travellers from the 4.15 express to the Manor House, Doc Sawbones' hotel. It was a Saturday afternoon. A gentle breeze was blowing, but it was warm, and balmy, and pleasant. From far down the road and over the hill came the strains of the merriest, stirringest, lilting melody the little Doo Dads had ever heard. Soon Tiny came over the hill. He was drawing a queer little two-wheeled cart and mounted on the cart was a big street piano. Nicholas followed close and made the pleasing music by constantly turning a crank. Old Sleepy Sam had been selling hot dogs on the corner—as soon as Nicholas appeared, he was sure there would be no more shiny coppers for him and away he went with his little wagon. Sleepy Sam does not look as if he were very pleased, but look at the little Doo Dads, and the little old farmer, and Roly and Poly, and the smile on the face of Flannelfeet. As Poly pats, Roly is giving the crowd a rare treat. See the dust fly as he dances the highland fling just like a really, honest-for-true Scotchman. Tee-rum, tee-rum, tee-rum-teedle dum, plays Nicholas, and the little dogs bark, and the old donkey stops and goes "yee-haw, yee-haw, yee-haw-yee," for all the world as if he were joining in the chorus. The big, fat salesman whistles, and the little baby yodels, and the Doo Dads seem happy, and most of them will give Nicholas a penny. Old Man Grouch thought he could sneak away without paying, but Tiny was watching him. He couldn't get away from Tiny. Mr. Grouch isn't much like Doc Sawbones. See! Doc is tossing a coin from his upstairs window, and even the little Doo Dad mother, in the open door of the crooked little house, does not look more pleased than he. The little Grandpa Doo Dad is hurrying to put his money in Tiny's dipper before they move away.



THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

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YOUR AD., WHEN PLACED HERE, GOES TO MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

See also General Miscellaneous

Various

FOUR SHORTHORN BULLS, BY ESCANA Champion and Browndale Monarch; 40 Oxford-Down ewes, 25 bucks; 30 Yorkshires, both sex, breeding age. All first-class stuff at moderate prices. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. Phone Carman exchange. 44tf

REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS—heifers, mature cows, yearling and mature bulls. Prices reasonable. Long, smooth, bacon type Poland-China hogs, June pigs, $18. Robert Henderson, Whitemouth, Man. 43-3

SELLING—CHOICE RED POLLS, MALES AND females, including some R.O.P. cows and offspring. Berkshires, best breeding, April farrowed. Write for particulars. Loyal Canadian Stock Farm, Annaheim, Sask. 43-5

FOR SALE — PURE-BRED OXFORD RAM lambs and aged rams. Also pure-bred Hereford females. At right prices. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 42-4

SELLING — BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES, prize-winning stock, registered early fall pigs, $11 each at eight weeks. Also registered Shorthorn heifers and bulls. Batstone, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE CATTLE; grade Oxford ram lambs. Chas. Okeson, Marchwell, Sask. 42-5

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FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, SIR Chattan, imp., 12719 (16343), 14 years; sire, Sir Hugo; dam, Royal Chattan. Sure, quiet and right, Class A. Cheap for cash. Reason for selling, having to leave country. H. G. Collins, Hayfield, Man. 44-3

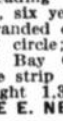
NUMBER OF FINE FARM HORSES, RANGING from seven to 11 years; also number of colts, one, two and three years. For information, apply Industrial Training School, Portage la Prairie, Man. 43-2

WORK HORSES, CHEAP FOR CASH. BROKEN and unbroken. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask. 43-3

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN

$50 Reward for information leading to the recovery of One Dark Bay Gelding, six years old, with white strip shoulder reverse about 1,300 lbs, five years old, both hind feet No visible brand. MILDEN, SASK.



in face; branded on right under half circle; weight One Dark Bay Gelding, small white strip in face, white, weight 1,300 lbs. —GEORGE E. NESBITT,

CATTLE—Various

SHORTHORN - AYRSHIRE - HOLSTEIN. A number of exceptionally good young bulls being offered. Animal Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. 42-6

Red Polls

RED POLLED CATTLE, THE FARMER'S COW IF interested in this strictly DUAL-PURPOSE breed, write for a copy of the second edition of "FACTS AND FIGURES," to P. J. HOFFMANN, Secretary, Canadian Red Polled Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

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Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—PURE-BRED ANGUS HEIFERS, two and three years old, bred and in calf, choice breeding, splendid condition. Apply Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 43-4

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS. PRICES right, quality considered. T. S. Coyle, Eatonia, Sask. 42-7

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REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL CALF, eight months; five young cows, red and roans, in calf and with calf at foot, Must be sold by December 1st. Cheap for cash. James Lind, Lampman, Sask. 44-3

SELLING — MY HERD OF ACCREDITED Shorthorns, cheap for cash. Box 15, Davin, Sask. 41-5

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HOLSTEIN SALE—ON NOV. 1, I WILL SELL by auction, at the Virden Exhibition Grounds, 45 head T.B. tested grade Holstein cows and heifers, some to freshen soon; also few pure-bred cows and heifers, and several bulls of R.O.P. breeding. Write for catalogues. W. J. L. Hepburn, Virden, Man. 42-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL calves, aged six, three and one month, from heavy producing dams. C. L. Wilson, Springdale Farm, Sibbald, Alta. 44-3

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls. C. Zehner, Southey, Sask. 42-3

Herefords

SELLING—PEDIGREED HEREFORD BULL, three years old, good stock getter, weight 1,600, $75. A. Rumpel, Balgonie, Sask. 44-2

SWINE—Various

YORKSHIRES - TAMWORTHS - BERKSHIRES. Young stock. Bred sows. Boars of breeding age. Animal Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. 42-6

Poland-Chinas

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA BOAR—BORN August 28, 1920, weight, 800; gentle, good stock getter; cheap. C. D. Dore, Dorenlee, Alta.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS, 11 cents pound, all sizes, pedigrees included. Nicholas Kischook, Makinak, Man. 42-5

SELLING—LARGE TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, ready for service. Otto Mills, High Tor, Sask. 43-6

Yorkshires

SELLING — YORKSHIRE SOWS, EIGHT weeks, from select, mature parents, $10. Papers and crated, Ste. Rose. M D. Brittain, Elkdale, Man. 44-2

CHOICE YORKSHIRE BOARS, APRIL LITTER, $30 each, papers included. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Gieselman, Humboldt, Sask. 44-3

YORKSHIRES—TOP MARCH BOARS, SIRE, grand champion. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alberta. 44-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—EIGHT TO TEN weeks, from matured stock; boars, $8.00; sows $10. R. S. Baird, Silton, Sask. 44-3

YORKSHIRE BOARS, FROM FIVE MONTHS to one year, bacon type. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 41-4

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, MARCH and July farrow, best of type and breeding. R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man. 42-8

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, spring farrowing, unrelated pairs, sired by prize winners. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 42-5

YORKSHIRE BOARS—FIT FOR SERVICE, $25. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 44-4

Berkshires

BERKSHIRE BOARS—BACON TYPE, MAY farrow, $15. Wyandotte cockerels, $2.00, Martin strain. Joe H. Nelson, Broderick, Sask. 44-3

LONG ENGLISH, BACON BERKSHIRES, spring pigs, $15 each, papers included. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 44-3

REGISTERED BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, April farrow, both sexes, $30, papers included. William Criag, Ridgeville, Man. 42-3

Tamworths

FOR SALE—REGISTERED TAMWORTH PIGS, March and August litters, boars ready for service, at $32.50 each; August litters at $15 each, papers free. Leonard Roslund, Killam, Alta.

SELLING—REGISTERED TAMWORTH MAY pigs, either sex, $18 each. Thomson Bros., Coronation , Alta. 43-3

SHEEP—Various

KARAKUL SHEEP

PERSIAN LAMB FUR SHEEP

For $2,000 we furnish 20 cross ewes and imported ram, with four changes on ram. We have some ewes in lamb for sale. This fur-producing industry has a great future.—**CALGARY RANCHERS LIMITED, Per O. H. Patrick.**

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD-DOWN shearling rams and lambs, breeding ewes. Sire, Adderbury, imported. Phone or write Mrs. T. Somerville, Hartney Man.

FOR SALE—TWO STAR, GOVERNMENT IN-spected Oxford-Down shearling rams. T. J. Boles, Spy Hill, Sask.

SELLING—LEICESTER REGISTERED AGED and spring rams. Write or see J. F. Swanston, Sperling, Man. 40-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SUFFOLK DOWN ewe and ram lambs, from imported ram. Price $20 each. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 42-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RAMBOUILLET rams, all ages. Write W. S. Benson, Box 719, Saskatoon, Sask. 43-5

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS — THESE birds are sired by the first prize tom at Brandon, 1923. Stock includes five firsts, seven seconds, Winnipeg and Brandon, 1923. Toms, $8.00; pullets, $5.00; pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, $2.00. Mrs. Jos. Blythe, Box 983, Brandon, Man. 43-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS — TOMS weighed 30 pounds, ten months. Sire imported son of Madison Square winners; dams by imported son, Chicago, Coliseum winners. Large 18-pound prize hens in flock, extra heavy, exhibition markings. Shipped approval. Guaranteed weights. Toms, $9.00, $10; hens, $6.00. Mrs. Ray White, Big Valley, Alta.

SELLING—TURKEYS FROM MY GIANT MAM-moth Bronze stock. (1) young toms, from 42-pound stock, $8.00; (2) from yearling tom, from imported high-class stock, weighing 35 pounds $7.00; hens from either lot, unrelated, $5.00. E. S. Erickson, Dunkirk, Sask. 43-4

SELLING — MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY gobblers, one year old, $5.00; May hatch, $4.00; hens, $4.00. White Leghorn roosters, $1.50. Toulouse geese, $4.00. W. A. Davenport, Macoun, Sask. 41-4

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, prizewinning stock, fine, early pullets, $4.00; gobblers, $5.00; yearling hens, $7.00; toms, $9.00; pure-bred Bronze turkeys, same prices. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 43-3

SELLING — WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, fine, vigorous birds, not related; hens, $5.00; toms, $7.00; trio, taken by November 20, $15. Mrs. E. G. Gordon, Iron Springs, Alta. 43-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, May hatch, hens, $4.00; toms, $5.00. Also pure-bred Toulouse geese, $4.00; ganders, $5.00. A. M. Pilson, Portreeve, Sask. 44-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, $4.50; hens, $4.00. Large Rouen drakes, $2.50; ducks, $2.00. Prize-winning stock. R. Merryweather, Leduc, Alta.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, young hens, $2.50; toms, $3.50; hens, one year old, $3.50; toms, $4.50. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 44-5

SELLING—BRONZE GOBBLERS, $5.00; HENS, $4.00; large Mammoth Toulouse ganders, $6.00; geese, $5.00. All birds from my prize winners. James Bagnell, Huntoon, Sask. 44-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 18 TO 20 pounds, at five months, $10; hens, $7.00, until December killing. Mrs. Wm. Terryberry, Deloraine, Man. 44-4

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, MAY hatched, $6.00 each. Mary Davidson, Buckhorn, Alta.

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDERS, $4.00 each; R. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels, $1.50; roosters, $2.50. Mrs. Smith, Box 7, Roblin, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 40-pound tom, May hatched, toms, $6.00; hens, $4.00. R. H. James, Ogilvie, Man. 44-3

SELLING — PURE-BRED, PRIZE-WINNING Bronze gobblers, $8.00; turkeys, $5.00. Hugh McLaughlin, Plumas, Man. 44-3

40 LARGE WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, FROM good stock. Drakes, $2.00; few ducks same price. J. C. Sweet, Moosomin, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND drakes, $2.00. Badham, Eston, Sask. 43-3

LARGE WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, $1.00. FRANK Erben, Holdfast, Sask. 43-2

LARGE PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, $1.25; drakes, $1.50. Mrs. Glanzer, Hilliard, Alta. 43-2

PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, $2.00 each. Mrs. Hugh Wilson, Guernsey, Sask.

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, $4.00; GAN-ders, $5.00. Mrs. Philip Wood, Guernsey, Sask.

SUNDRY BREEDS

THE VERY BEST PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Pekin ducks, $1.50; drakes, $2.00. Plymouth Rock cockerels, $1.25. Sunnyside Farm, Mrs. A. E. Kelly, Marquette, Man. 43-3

MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES, $2.50; DUCKS, $2.00; Bronze toms, $4.00; Buff Orpington cockerels, $2.00. Prize stock. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 43-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB AN-cona and Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, $1.00 and $2.00. Carroll Vance, Vera, Sask.

Papyrus Might Have Won

In the recent international race at Belmont Park between Papyrus, the Derby winner, and Zev, the American three-year-old, Zev won by six lengths. Experts who saw the race say that Papyrus never had a chance because he was smooth shod, and couldn't make time on the heavy track. In other words he wasn't equipped to win.

Are you properly equipped to win in the race to sell your surplus farm products? Are you taking steps to sell your products in the market that brings profitable returns?

Thousands of farmers are winning out every year by using Guide little Classified Ads. to sell pure-bred poultry, hatching eggs, seed grain, livestock, used farm machinery, etc. They're getting results like this:

"Cancel my ad. in your paper selling White Wyandotte Pullets, Hens and Cockerels—am all sold out."—J. E. Foster, Melaval, Sask.

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SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL INFORMATION

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

Hampshires

HAMPSHIRES — FAIR FIELDS FARM IS offering 24 spring boars and 22 spring gilts for sale. All from registered, prize-winning, imported stock of the best of breeding. Unrelated pairs and trios. The popular type. D. V. Runkle, 2640 Angus St., Regina, Sask. 40-5

McGILL'S HAMPSHIRES — EARLY FAR-rowed, bacon type, prize-winning strain. Most profitable breed. Either sex, $30, prepaid with pedigree. Satisfaction assured. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 44-3

GET YOUR HAMPSHIRES FROM AN ESTAB-lished herd. Some fine boars. W. G. C. Armstrong, Box 361, Plumas, Man.

SELLING — REGISTERED PRIZE-WINNING Hampshire spring boars, $25; sows, $20. Hugh McLaughlin, Plumas, Man. 44-3

SELLING—BIG BACON TYPE HAMPSHIRE boars, fit for service, $25 each, with papers and crate. B. H. Cawthra, Ernfold, Sask. 42-4

Duroc-Jerseys

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, TWO years, $45. Papers. Pure-bred Duroc-Jerseys, eight weeks, $15 pair. Chas Durrant, Keeler, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BIG TYPE DUROC-boars, April farrow, $25 to $30 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 44-2

REGISTERED APRIL DUROCS, LENGTHY, vigorous stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Whiting Stock and Seed Farm, Traynor, Sask.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS FOR service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 43-6

FOR SALE—ONE DUROC BOAR, TWO YEARS old, leaves good stock. Walter Mason, Cardale, Man. 43-4

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, LONG type, Orion strain, $20 each. D. D. Shakespeare, Leroy, Sask. 43-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED APRIL DUROC-Jerseys, $15 each. Edna Bond, Truax, Sask. 42-3

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PEERLESS MOLASSES MEAL—80% OF THE prize winners on the summer fair circuit were fed this commodity; $4.50, 100 pounds. John A. Officer, Manufacturer of Peerless Stock and De-pen-don Poultry Supplies, Brandon, Man.

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SELLING—HAY, FIRST QUALITY SLOUGH, $9.00 per ton f.o.b. Gust Daae, Bromhead, Sask. 44-3

SELLING—400 TONS GOOD HAY. SAM Quehl, Battleford, Sask. 43-4

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SELLING—60 GREYHOUNDS, FOUR RUSSIAN Wolfhounds, two Foxhounds, litter of half Airdale half Foxhound (will make real trailers), two Collies. Stamp for reply. Pheasant Valley Kennels, Abernethy, Sask. 39-6

ENGLISH SHEEP DOG PUPPIES—PURE-BRED champion stock. Best dog for sheep or cattle. Brainiest farm dog known. Males, $20. J. G. Rose, Vernon, B.C.

SELLING — WOLFHOUND PUPPIES, STAG and grey cross, $15 pair. W. Miller, Woodside, Man. 40-5

PAIR SILVER FOXES, $500; PAIR DARK cross foxes, $200; red foxes, $25 pair. E. Valley, L'Orignal, Ont. 42-4

PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLDFISH, DOGS, guinea pigs, monkeys, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., 292 Carlton, Winnipeg. 42-13

TALKING PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLD-FISH, Persian kittens, dogs, supplies. We buy puppies. Miller's Bird Store, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 42tf

SELLING — WOLFHOUND PUPS, PARENTS good killers. W. J. Mitchell, Eriksdale, Man. 40-5

POULTRY

See also General Miscellaneous

Various

POULTRY WANTED—CHICKENS, HENS, turkeys, ducks, geese and eggs. Crates supplied. Best market prices paid. Sladden Poultry Farm, Kirkfield Park, Winnipeg. 42-5

SELLING—30 ROLLER CANARIES, SINGERS, $8.00; hens, $1.50; Barred Rock cockerels, $2.00, utility strain; Mammoth Bronze gobblers, $5.00. Mrs. J. E. Shillington, Lauder, Man. 43-4

Wyandottes

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-els, Rose Comb, pure-bred, $2.00 each. Beauties. Sclater, Pettaplece, Man.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE YEARLING hens, quick sale, $1.00 each. Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 43-3

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BEAUTIFUL SINGLE COMB RED COCK-erels, $4.50 each. Brothers won first and second prizes Saskatoon, Asquith special; yearling hens, pullets, $18 per dozen. Good male free with each dozen. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 43-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, $2.00; three, $5.00. Chas. Watson, Shaunavon, Sask. 43-5

SEEDS

See also General Miscellaneous

Registered Seed Grain

SPECIAL MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND GEN-eration, from our own selection, Primost and Common Flax and Victory oats. Flax has proven the last few seasons to be more profitable than other grains, and now is the time to secure good, clean seed before the price advances. Try our own special strain of Marquis wheat, which outyielded all others, suffering less from rust and also matured earlier. Phone 4, Wilcox, Sask. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 44-6

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED—WHY experiment with unhardy strains of alfalfa. Increase your profits by planting a liberal area of the genuine Hardy Grimm. Genuine registered Grimm seed in sealed bags, sealed and certified by the Canadian Seed Growers Association, is offered by the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Association of Alberta, Limited, Brooks, Alberta. 43-13

Various

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GRAMOPHONE REPAIRS AND ACCESSORIES. Specialize in all makes of phonographs. Prompt attention to country orders. Work guaranteed. G. Dorfman, 504 Builders Exchange, Winnipeg.

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[Continued on next page.

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McLAREN HOTEL, WINNIPEG. AMERICAN and European plan. Family hotel. Centrally located. 41-52

STRATHCONA HOTEL, WINNIPEG—$1.00 DAY, running water. $2.00, private bath. 42-12

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ST. ALBAN'S COLLEGE, PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. A boarding school for girls where the individual health, welfare and comfort of the pupils receives special consideration. A general course from kindergarten to university matriculation. Exceptional advantages in music. Pupils admitted at any time during the year. For full particulars, apply to the Principal. 40-13

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BIRKS' OPTICAL DEPARTMENT, WINNIPEG. Send us your repairs. J. F. Tulloch, Optometrist. 40-13

DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 McINTYRE Block, Winnipeg. 25tf

Veterinary Surgeons and Supplies

DRS. KESTEN AND McGILLIVRAY, VET-erinary surgeons, Winnipeg. 41-26

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CHIROPRACTIC IS DECIDEDLY EFFECTIVE in the cure of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, indigestion, weakness, etc. Write Dr. Hugh J. Munro, 930 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 44-13

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WOOL SALESMEN WANTED

AMBITIOUS men and women make big money selling our English-made knitting wools. We are now carrying in stock 22 shades 4-ply Fingering Wool, 21 shades 2-ply Floss Wool, 1 shade in 3-ply Brown Heather and 11 shades in finest quality Art. We have yarns suitable for either hand or machine knitting, and you can easily make money by selling our yarns to your friends. We sell to you on a basis which allows you a good profit. Full particulars of our offer, also samples of 55 shades of actual yarn will be sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.—**English Wool Company, Dept. M3, 275 Craig St. West, Montreal.**

EARN $25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, WRITING for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Details free, Press Syndicate, 1041 St. Louis, Mo. 43tf

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SITUATIONS WANTED

OWING TO SALE, EXPERIENCED, MARRIED farmer wants to rent or take full charge of equipped farm. At present tenant on an 800-acre farm. Box 19, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED DANISH MAN, work on dairy farm; good milker. State wages. Julius Theilgoard, Box 52, Oxbow, Sask. 43-2

GUNS, ETC.

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MONUMENTS

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PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS—SAVE WORRY, order our special complete outfit. 44 pieces—excellent materials—$15.95. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Mrs. McKenzie, 235 Donald St., Winnipeg. 34-13

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EVERBEARING RASPBERRIES—ST. REGIS everbearing raspberries, 50c. dozen, $3.50 per 100, at purchaser's expense. Peonies, red, white, pink, 50c. each; Bleeding Heart, 50c. each; Iris, blue, yellow, 25c. each, large flowering size. W. A. Linden, Florist, Portage la Prairie, Man. 42-5

RHUBARB ROOTS FOR SALE—BEST TRANS-planted in fall, $3.00 for 25 roots, $9.00 per 100, postpaid. S. Gjelten, Tribune, Sask. 42-3

TOBACCO

TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE OLD Canadian grown Virginia flue cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound, postpaid. A two-pound package of samples will be sent to any address in Canada for $1.00. Five-pound package, $2.00. Money refunded if dissatisfied. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 40-5

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, $2.25; Spread Leaf, Connecticut, $2.50; Haubourg, $3.00; Quesnel, Perfume Italy, $3.50; cigars, tobaccos and cigarettes, wholesale and retail. Richard-Beliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 43-13

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

OVER 800,000 NOW IN USE

THE TOR
CREAM SEPARATOR

WITH a guarantee as good as gold. 350-lb. capacity. Reduced price $40 f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cash to accompany order or sent C.O.D. Write for full particulars.

TOR SEPARATOR COMPANY
438 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

FOR SALE—FORDSON TRACTOR, BRAND new motor; Moody separator, rotary knife feeder. Both in fine condition. Real snap at $900, half cash. Wm. Petzel, Glenavon, Sask. 44-2

EMERSON AA 12-20 TRACTOR AND THREE-furrow plow, $385. Cockshutt 40-18 tractor disc, new, $80 cash. Mrs. E. M. Van Shaater, Duchess, Alta. 44-3

SELLING—BRISCOE CAR, GOOD CONDITION. Would exchange for cattle. Three-compartment tank. Ten pure-bred Rhode Island Red cockerels, $2.50 each. W. J. Brown, Nokomis, Sask.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR YOUNG MARES OR milk cows, six-bottom Avery automatic lift gang, like new, stubble and breaker bottoms. Jas. A. Gray, Woodrow, Sask.

WILL TRADE FOR STEAM RIG, MEDIUM SIZE oil threshing and plowing outfit, with or without plows. Box 12, Friedenstal, Alta. 44-5

FOR SALE—HORSE-POWER ADMIRAL HAY press, only used one fall. Edward Ferch, Kipling, Sask. 43-3

RELIANCE MACHINE CO., MOOSE JAW, Sask. Cylinder reboring. Crankshafts turned. Oversize pistons fitted. Repairs of all kinds. 41-9

FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

IF YOU HAVE $2,500 IN CAPITAL WE CAN offer you the best 20-acre farms in California. We have made a study of the land situation and are satisfied you cannot do better than our 20 and 40-acre farms in the heart of California. Moderate prices and easy terms. Send for pamphlet. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. 30-9

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA. For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 24tf

SECTION FARM—WELL LOCATED; DEEP well; all fields fenced Page wire, cedar posts; suitable for grain and mixed farming; close town, school, church; good buildings; Canadian settlement, prosperous district. F. C. Bray, Guernsey, Sask. 42-5

160 ACRES, TWO MILES FROM WOODLANDS. 40 acres bush, 80 acres prairie, 40 acres good meadow; clay loam top on clay subsoil. For quick sale at only $3.00 per acre. Terms cash. Apply Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 40-5

SACRIFICE—CHOICE QUARTER-SECTION, 145 broken, 85 new land; school quarter mile, town seven. Would accept house. 35 Venn, Sask. 43-4

SELLING — VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY home, near Vancouver. All kinds fruit (large and small). C. H. Merritt, 2177-3rd Ave. W. Vancouver, B.C.

GOOD DAIRY PROPOSITION—80 ACRES, adjoining town. Easy terms. Box 210 Nokomis, Sask. 43-3

WE HAVE BUYERS FOR SEVERAL FAIR priced farms and ranches. Central Land Bureau, New Franklin, Mo. 43-5

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept 18, Lincoln, Nebr. tf

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 41-5

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS — SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND tamarac and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS — CAR LOTS, DE-livered your station. E. Hall, Soisqua, B.C. 43-6

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

PURE ONTARIO HONEY

"The Sweetheart of the Flower." (Packed 60 lbs. to the crate in 5-lb., 10-lb., 30-lb. or 60-lb. tins). **On 120-lb. Orders,** f.o.b. Mount Forest, Ont., Choicest Clover, **14c** lb., Amber, Honey, **12c** lb.; Buckwheat Honey, **10c** lb. **On 120-lb. Orders, freight prepaid to your** nearest station, Choice Clover, Manitoba, **$10.20** per 60-lb. crate; Saskatchewan, **$10.50**; Alberta and B.C., **$10.80**. Amber, Manitoba, **$9.00** per 60-lb. crate; Saskatchewan, **$9.30**; Alberta and B.C., **$9.60**. Buckwheat, Manitoba, **$7.80** per 60-lb. crate; Saskatchewan, **$8.00** per crate; Alberta and B.C., **$8.40**. 25c brings 3-oz. sample. Discount on larger orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.—**Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ontario.**

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—WILL DELIVER two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 17; Saskatchewan, 17½; Alberta-B.C., 18 cents pound. Amber honey, delivered, Manitoba, 14½; Saskatchewan, 15; Alberta-B.C., 15½ cents pound. Mixed Clover-Buckwheat delivered Manitoba, 12; Saskatchewan, 12½; Alberta-B.C., 13 cents pound. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 44tf

McLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED No. 1 PURE white clover, direct from producer; $7.50 cash crate of six 10-lb. pails f.o.b. Toronto; buckwheat, $5.80 crate of six 10-lb. pails; also guaranteed pure maple syrup, $12 cash crate of six-gal., about 80-lb. f.o.b. Toronto. N. K. McLean, 453 Church St., Toronto. 43-4

CHOICE CLOVER HONEY, IN TEN, FIVE OR two and half lithographed tins, 60 pounds to case, $8.00. Five % off in ten-case lot, ten % off for ton or over. Also some Amber honey, $7.00 case. R. C. Fretz, Sarnia, Ont.

PURE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, $7.80 FOR 60-pound crate; Dandelion, $6.00 for 60 pounds. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Prompt shipment. C. C. Crosskill, Clarksburg, Ont. 41-6

PURE ONTARIO HONEY—GET MY LOW price and money-back guarantee before you buy. Write today. R. Rosebrugh, Saskatoon, Sask. 37-7

CLOVER HONEY—FANCY WHITE, CRATE, $10; five, $8.50. Choice white, crate, $9.00; five, $7.50. Garfield Stewart, Glasgow Station, Ont. 42-3

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, in five and ten pound pails, $7.50 per 60-pound crate, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdock, 44-9

CHOICE CLOVER HONEY — THICK, DELI-cious, $8.00 crate six ten pound pails. Cash or bank order. Quantity discount. Buckwheat, $6.00. Geo. Braven, Dunnville, Ont.

SELLING—PURE HONEY, SIX TEN POUND pails, $9.50. Maison St. Joseph, Otterburne, Man. 44-4

FRUIT SPECIAL — THREE BOXES GOOD winter, cooking-eating apples, good keepers, for $2.90. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C. 40-5

SIX TEN, OR TWELVE FIVE-POUND PAILS clover honey, $9.60. E. A. Hogarth, Tara, Ont. 37-12

CLOVER HONEY, 12 FIVE-POUND PAILS, $7.80. D. J Davidson, Heathcote, Ont.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

SMOKED RED SALMON—CLUB WITH YOUR neighbors and purchase direct from producer. We offer choice smoked red salmon while it lasts at 18 cents per pound delivered at your nearest railroad station in minimum lots of five boxes. Each box, weighing approximately 40 pounds net, contains five or six fish without heads, tails or backbones. Will ship C.O.D. where there is an agent or against cash with order. We absorb all collection charges. All express charges prepaid. Sample box of 40 pounds at 20 cents per pound. Reference, Union Bank of Canada. Pacific & Eastern Brokerage Ltd., 1267 Granville St., Vancouver. 43-2

SERVICEABLE PRESENT FOR A MAN—KWIK edge, genuine shell razor strop. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only $3.00 postpaid. Mutual Sales Co., 11 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont. 44-13

LUMP COAL, CAR LOTS, SUPERIOR QUALITY, clean, smokeless, burns longer. A. McCullough & Sons, Miners and Shippers, Winnipeg. 44-13

FARM BOOTS AND SHOEPACKS—BEST IN Canada. Write for our mail order catalogue. Palmer-McLellan Shoepack Co., Fredericton, N.B.

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 35-14

HORSE BLANKETS, NEW, $2.00 TO $3.00 EACH. McClary's station heaters, three sizes. A. Munshaw, 93 Granville St., Winnipeg. 41-5

SECRETARIES—WE SUPPLY COAL IN CAR lots. Write for our prices. All grades. Arthur Fuel & Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 42-13

PRODUCE

EGGS AND LIVE POULTRY WANTED

A better class connection enables us to offer you results that satisfy. We guarantee you until date of next Guide issue, live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Hens, 5 lbs. and over	16c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	14c
Hens, under 4 lbs.	11c
Chickens, 4½ lbs. and over	17c
Chickens, 4 to 4½ lbs.	15-16c
Chickens, under 4 lbs.	13c
Young Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over	20c
Old Tom Turkeys	18c
Eggs, Fresh, firsts	33c

No. 1 Dressed Poultry 4c per lb. above live weight prices.

Crates prepaid. Write for prices on other varieties. We venture to say that few western dealers have made the many changes we have towards improving the handling of farm supplies. **TRY OUR NEW SERVICE.** References: Any reliable Winnipeg Wholesale House

THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS
Licensed and Bonded
245 FLORA AVENUE, WINNIPEG

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

Spring Chickens, over 4½ lbs.	16-17c
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	14-15c
Fowl, 5 to 6 lbs.	15-16c
Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.	13c
Roosters	8c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs.	18c

Four cents above these prices for Dressed Poultry

Crates shipped on request. Prompt payments.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.
43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

The Open Forum

Continued from Page 20

out-grown its usefulness. Because the system as represented by the Grain Exchange has begun to withdraw its allegiance from the producer and transfer it to the grain dealer and speculator—the producer thereby being put in the position of a slave when he should be the master. The obvious thing therefore (according to Mr. Lunan) is to "fire" this institution which from being our servant has become our master, and get busy doing business for ourselves via the wheat pool.

What one wants to know is, can Mr. Lunan substantiate his vague accusations against the exchange by any verified case in point? It has become all too common for men with either intent to stir up prejudice, or who possess a minimum of real knowledge of their subject to rush into print to stir up resentment against honorable institutions amongst that class of reader which allows the other fellow to do its thinking for it.

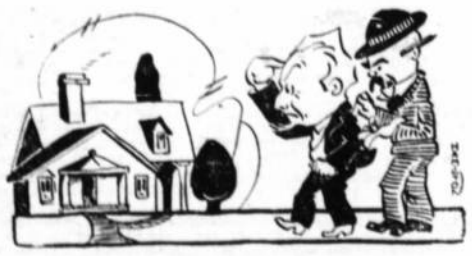
I hold no brief for the Grain Exchange, but after reading the careless indictment of the "whole works" by Mr. Lunan, one feels there is good reason for some of the remarks passed by Ex-president Craig, of the exchange, on the subject of "demagogues."

But there's more to it. Isn't Mr. Lunan a little premature in feeling that by virtue of the wheat pool we are free for ever of the services of exchange? For instance, the inspired press of the pool has on different occasions mentioned the fact that the pool trustees were in conference with members of the exchange for the purpose of getting a seat thereon. More than that the Farmers' Company, which was Mr. Lunan's ideal before he took up with the new love, has had a seat on 'change for lo! these many years. Surely if Mr. Lunan knows the ins and outs of the Grain Exchange and its deceptive little ways, like he professes to do, he ought to be aware of this. Surely also if the wheat pool is the boon and blessing to the producer, which it is claimed to be, it ought to be able to get across on its merits, rather than that some of its canvassers should have to lend it aid by the method of the charlatan and huckster. It would seem, in view of the number of those helping, it would be the part of wisdom for Leader Wood to busy himself getting out a manual of Things to Say, and Things Not to Say When Boosting the Wheat Pool. By doing so, he could both keep the chorus a little more in harmony, and save the "overhead" caused by so many trips to Winnipeg, about which "there is nothing to report."

According to press accounts the district of which our friend has the distinction to be a political leading light signed up for the pool 100 per cent. strong. Truly a notable victory. But if the 100 per cent. was obtained by the signatories falling for the mixture of hot air optimism and unsubstantiated insinuations which seem to compose Mr. Lunan's political stock-in-trade, then one is tempted to acquiesce in the famous saying of the late Mr. Barnum! It has undoubtedly beeen proved possible to engineer a great political victory by injecting these influences into the class consciousness of a class. But to adopt the same tactics to put across a gigantic commercial enterprize requires some other ability than that of the peanut variety of politician. Its sponsors have to be backed by the "chiels that winna ding," and by the same token if the seven "temporary" trustees had been chosen with more reference to their business acumen, and less insistence on the U.F.A. after their names, it is safe to say the pool today would not be running the risk of failure by lacking the Sapiro requirement of 50 per cent. of the acreage.—Agnes Y. Armour, Chauvin, Alta.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



The Land Shark

I thought this fall I'd buy a farm, a simple place of quiet charm, where Pete might partly live; a place where he might wish to stay if he should take a wife some day—that thought went through my sieve. I mentioned that when all alone, but, say, it soon was widely known what I desired to buy, and land men, tall, and fat and lean, white, yellow, swarthy, pink and green, came flocking through the rye! One fellow with a black mustache, apparently in need of cash, accosted me one day; "I have the very farm you need, a nifty little home, indeed, and please don't mention pay! Jump in my car, I'll take you there, the house has solid oaken stair, full basement, furnace, lights; the yard improved with tree and flower is growing nicer every hour—it's beauty at its heights!" We reached the place—the house, indeed, was all that I could hope or need, it was a beauty spot. "Just look at that!" the fellow said, "The roof and steps, you see, are red! AND, that place can be bought! It can be bought on easy terms—just see that house! No bats or worms are ever lurking there! Just see the windows and the paint—there is no blemish there nor taint, it's perfect everywhere!" I knew the farm! "Look here!" said I, "It matters not how hard you try, that farm won't sell to me! That house sits on the poorest ground in all the countryside around, the thinnest you will see! That house is sweet, it has a charm—but it was built to sell the farm; I know that, so do you! So let's not waste good time and air in singing of its roof and stair! I'm ready! Are you through?"

THE FARMERS' DOLLAR

The Editor.—Mr. Lunan has yet to produce argument to prove that a wheat pool will to any extent worth while cure the ills which farming is at present subject to.

He says: "The Grain Exchange has depreciated the producer's dollar until it is worth only sixty cents." The Grain Exchange has not and could not, but it has been done by all the organized classes of the farms and in this way the dollar is worth far less than sixty cents. I doubt if it is worth the proverbial thirty.

The different urban classes have by organization been able to reduce their production hours per day to from five to eight, the farmers' have remained to from ten to sixteen. The result is the townsman is 100 per cent. better off in relation to production hours per day than the farmers. When the product of each class is turned into money the same unfair relationship continues to exist, and when the farmer goes to town to trade he is compelled to exchange 16 hours' worth of pork, milk or wheat, etc., for eight hours' worth of hats, caps, shirts or boots, etc.

The townsman has also reduced his production days per year, which further reduces the farmers' dollar, as the laws of nature compel the farmers to be on the job all 365 days of the year. The result is, while the townsmen do not all get rich by any means they have that leisure desired by all mankind to enjoy the fuller life and to loaf also; all the comforts are a matter of course to the townsman. The farm people are compelled to take the place of the slave classes of olden times, and it jolly well serves us right, as we have the means always at hand (not wheat pools) to at once cause a complete re-adjustment. They are by applying the principles of direct action and sabotage to farm production. If the farmers of all America alone would go out tomorrow and destroy 25 per cent. of all flocks and herds, also all kind of crops, at once would the situation be in our favor, for then the townsman's five to eight production hours per day would not produce enough to get in exchange sufficient farm produce for his sustenance and necessity would compel the townspeople to work the same number of hours per day and days per year as the farmer. Then would there be justice all around.

Let Mr. Lunan explain how, in the scales of justice, the wheat pool will cause eight-hour hats, shirts and boots, to weigh as much as sixteen-hour wheat, pork and beef, and I will join up at once.—H. Bates, Belle Plains, Sask.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., October 26, 1923.

WHEAT—Firm, steady markets throughout. Large hedging sales daily absorbed by export houses. Shippers claim New York bids all out of line and export situation poor, but the fact remains that the market is absorbing millions of wheat every day and holding its own. Cash situation is admittedly not good. There does not seem to be any chance of a premium position on anything for the rest of this shipping season, but this is probably accounted for by the fact that there is so much wheat available of every grade that it is a buyer's holiday, and they can get the grain at their own price. Shipments from the Lake heads continue of generous proportions. Stocks are increasing slightly, but stocks always increase at this time of the year. There has been, undoubtedly, some lessening of the movement East on account of the trouble between the government authorities and the U.S. shipowners in connection with the filing of tariffs, and with the settlement of this question in sight it is expected that movement East will be accelerated greatly. It is doubtful whether this will have any direct effect on the price.

OATS AND BARLEY—Prices have remained steady during the week, with good buying of oats by export houses. The cash demand has been good especially for the lower grades, and a premium is being paid for all grades except 2 C.W. There is no pressure on the market as farmers do not appear to be selling very freely as yet. All grades of barley continue in good demand and a fairly large volume of business is being done.

RYE—Market dull, with little interest taken. Offerings very light. Fair enquiry for the lower grades.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Oct. 22 to 27 inclusive.

	22	23	24	25	26	27	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct.	95⅝	96⅛	97⅛	97	97¼	96⅞	96⅛	105⅝
Dec.	92⅞	92⅝	93⅜	93⅜	93⅞	93½	93½	...
May	97¾	98	98⅛	98⅛	98⅞	98¾	98⅝	...
Oats—								
Oct.	30½	40¾	41¾	41⅝	41⅝	41½	40⅝	43¾
Dec.	38⅜	38¼	38¼	38⅛	38⅜	38¼	38⅝	...
May	42	41⅞	42¼	42	41⅞	41⅞	42⅛	...
Barley—								
Oct.	50½	50⅛	50⅝	50⅝	50⅞	51½	50½	52
Dec.	50⅛	50	50¼	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅛	...
May	53¾	53¾	54	54½	54½	54½	53¾	...
Flax—								
Oct.	204⅛	202½	203	203½	203½	204	207¾	238
Dec.	194¾	193	194¾	195½	195¾	197½	197	...
May	198	196⅞	199	200½	201	201½	199⅝	....
Rye—								
Oct.	62	61⅞	62½	62½	62⅝	62⅝	61¾	75
Dec.	62¾	63	63⅝	63⅝	63⅜	63½	62¾	...
May	68	68⅛	68⅝	68¾	68⅝	68½	68⅝	...

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed October 26 as follows: December 8s 8¼d; March 8s 7d per hundred pounds. Exhange, Canadian funds, quoted at $4.54¾. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: December $1.18½; March $1.17.

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.15¼ to $1.20¼; No. 2 northern, $1.13¼ to $1.17¼; No. 3 northern, $1.09¼ to $1.12¼. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, $1.14¼ to $1.20¼; No. 1 hard, $1.12¼ to $1.19¼. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, $1.12¼ to $1.14¼; No. 1 hard, $1.11¼ to $1.13¼. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, 94⅛c to $1.01⅛; No. 1 durum, 93⅛c to 98⅛c; No. 2 amber, 93⅛c to 99⅛c; No. 2 durum, 92⅛c to 97⅛c; No. 3 amber, 90⅛c to 98⅛c; No. 3 durum, 88⅛c to 96⅛c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 91c to 93c; No. 3 yellow, 85c to 89c; No. 2 mixed, 90c to 92c; No. 3 mixed, 82c to 93c. Oats—No. 2 white, 39¼c to 40¼c; No. 3 white, 38¼c to 39c; No. 4 white, 36¾c to 38¼c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 59c to 62c; medium to good, 55c to 58c; lower grades, 50c to 54c. Rye—No. 2, 64¼c to 64¾c. Flaxseed—No. 1, $2.40¼ to $2.43¼.

WHEAT PRICES

Oct. 22 to 27 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Oct. 22	95⅝	93⅛	87⅞	80⅝	74⅝	67⅝
23	96⅛	93⅝	88⅛	81⅛	75⅝	68⅝
24	97⅛	94⅝	89⅛	82⅝	76⅝	69⅝
25	97	94⅝	89	82½	76½	69½
26	97¼	94⅞	89¼	82¾	76¾	69¾
27	96⅞	94	88⅞	82⅞	76⅞	69⅞
Week Ago	96⅛	93⅝	88⅝	88⅛	75⅛	68⅛
Year Ago	105⅝	104⅞	101¼	94	88½	...

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending October 26, 1923:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 12,076; hogs, 3,751; sheep, 1,044. Last week: Cattle, 10,032; hogs, 2,446; sheep, 820.

Heavy receipts again last week on this and all other markets has had a tendency to again lower prices. This is especially true in the case of thin and off-grade stock. We do not believe in the history of these yards there has ever been a time when the percentage of prime butcher stock was so small, and the percentage of undesirable cattle so great. The result is inevitable. Good butcher stock is finding a reasonably good trade, while the off grades are hard to move at prices that will much more than pay the expenses of shipping. We cannot, therefore, too strongly urge those who have thin and unfinished stock to keep them off the market at the present time. Prime butcher steers continue to bring from 5c to 5½c; medium 4c to 4½c; common 2½c to 3c. Prime butcher cows 3c to 3½c; medium cows 2¼c to 2½c. Prime butcher heifers, 4c to 4½c; medium 3c to 3½c. Breedy stock heifers 2¼c to 2½c. Best dehorned feeder steers 4c to 4½c. Best horned feeders 3c to 3½c. Choice veal calves 5c to 6c; medium 3c to 4c.

Hog receipts continue light, today's quotation on thick-smooths being 8½c, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select bacons.

Best top lambs are bringing around 10c; top sheep from 5c to 6½c.

Thanksgiving Day, Monday, November 12, 1923, has been declared a holiday by the Winnipeg Livestock Exchange, and all trading on this date will be suspended.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	$5.00 to $5.25
Good to choice steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	3.50 to 4.25
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	3.50 to 3.75
Choice butcher heifers	4.25 to 4.50
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.25 to 3.75
Fair to good cows	2.00 to 3.00
Breedy stock cows	1.75 to 2.25
Canner cows	.50 to 1.00
Choice springers	40.00 to 50.00
Common springers	25.00 to 35.00
Choice veal calves	5.00 to 6.00
Common calves	2.00 to 4.00
Heavy bull calves	2.00 to 4.00

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the Union Stock Yards today: Cattle, 3,200; calves, 2,000; hogs, 17,400; sheep, 5,000; cars, 350.

Cattle—Healthier conditions prevailed in the cattle division today than early in the week, and trade was rated as fully steady on the average, with spots strong to a quarter higher than at the week's low point. While average quality continued very ordinary, there was a limited showing of good quality corn fed stock. In this quota was a load of Wisconsin beeves which promised to sell near or over last week's car lot summit of $10, but which remained in first hands at an advanced hour. Grass steers continued to sell largely between $4.00 and $6.00, although $6.50 and $7.00 or higher terms were quotable on the more desirable rangers. Stocker and feeder demand was more active than on early days of the week. Butcher cows and heifers had firm sale and a few dry feds were reported early at $6.00 to $7.50, with grassy kinds largely in the $3.00 and $4.50 limits, cutters and canners holding at $2.00 to $2.75. Bulls of bologna grades again made $3.25 to $4.00 in considerable numbers. Veal calves were mostly on an $8.75 top basis.

Hogs—Stronger outside news served to advance good hog prices today, and the market was mostly on a strong to 10c higher basis. The range was $6.00 to $7.00. Practical top to packers was $6.75 for mixed lights and order buyers paid $6.85 for shipping butchers and Yorkers, while a packer buyer paid a premium price of $7.00 for a load of black hogs averaging about 230 pounds. The packing sow grades were sold mostly around $6.25 with some down to $6.00. Pigs were bought mostly at $4.00 to $6.00. The run was estimated at 17,400 head.

Sheep—The better grades of lambs were 25c higher today and ewes were strong to 25c higher. The bulk of the better grades of lambs sold at $11.75 with some at $11.50, and culls at $8.50 generally, although a part load of "skips" averaging 37 pounds sold at $6.00. Ewes sold at $4.00 to $4.50 for heavies, and $5.00 to $5.75 for better killers. Yearlings were saleable around $8.00 to $10.00, and old wethers at $7.50 to $8.00. Breeding ewes sold at $6.00 to $6.50 for full mouths, $7.00 to $7.50 for twos and threes, and $8.00 to $8.50 for yearling breeding ewes. Native feeding lambs sold at $9.00 to $10, and feeding ewes from $2.00 to $5.00.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market is very firm, with extras and firsts slightly advanced over last week. Dealers are quoting for this week's shipment, delivered extras 32c to 35c, firsts 28c to 31c, seconds 22c, cracks and dirties 15c. In a jobbing way extras are moving at 34c to 42c, firsts 32c to 34c, seconds 27c. Two cars are reported rolling Toronto, one to Fort William and part of a car to Sudbury. There were five inspections last week. Poultry: Under a little heavier receipts fowl declined 2c and duck 1c, other varieties remain unchanged.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW Eggs: Receipts in Saskatchewan continue extremely light. Dealers have advanced their prices on extras and firsts 1c, on seconds 3c. They are now quoting, delivered extras 31c to 32c, firsts 26c to 27c, seconds 22c. Jobbing extras 38c, firsts 35c, seconds 28c. The consumptive demand is good, and this is being supplied largely by storage stocks. Poultry: The movement of poultry is a little heavier, prices unchanged.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market continues firm under light receipts. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 33c, firsts 30c, seconds 21c. Jobbing extras 42c, firsts 38c, seconds 29c. Poultry: The market is weakening under heavier receipts. Quotations, live, delivered, are chickens 12c to 14c, fowl 10c to 12c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Practically no business in fresh is being done on this market. Storage eggs are filling trade requirements at unchanged prices. Poultry: Unchanged.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports the sale of some prime Scotch-fed Canadian cattle. These cattle had been fed for from eight to ten weeks, and sold mostly from 11½c to 13½c per lb., alive, for small weights. A shipment of 105 Canadian stores sold on October 15, from 8½c to 10c, for exceptionally good feeders. A further consignment of 208 head sold on October 17 at similar prices. Fifteen hundred Irish fat cattle brought from 11c to 11½ for extreme top quality, while medium to good kinds ranged from 8½c to 10½c. Large numbers of Irish store cattle have been sold at Glasgow, from 8c to 10c for extra choice feeders. Best Scotch sold generally around 14c per lb., alive.

Birkenhead sold 606 Canadian fat cattle from 18c to 19c per lb. in sink.

London sales of Canadian dressed sides amounted to 560. Prices ranged from 17c to 18c per lb.

Australian Wheat Pools

Figures showing the standing of the wheat pools in South Australia established during and for three years after the war were made public in the Assembly and Council of South Australia a few weeks ago. Even at this date the figures which were supplied by the Australian Wheat Board, are not final, but it is expected that the final figures will show little difference from those now issued. The position of the various pools according to the information given is as follows:

Season	Overpaid £ s. d.	Available £ s. d.
1915-1916	40,005 10 11	
1916-1917	23,752 1 11	
1917-1918		7,693 0 11
1918-1919	47,656 14 11	
1919-1920		80,506 15 11
1920-1921	56,719 6 2	
Total	£168,133 13 11	£88,199 16 10

These figures converted into Canadian money at the present rate of exchange (£1=$4.60) indicate overpayments to the pools amounting to $367,695. It was stated in reply to questions that the state government had guaranteed the federal government against loss through the pools, and that the state government had to take the figures of the Australian Wheat Board, which could not be held responsible for the over-payments. To the question of how the overpayments were to be met the premier of South Australia said that he was afraid they would have to be met out of general revenue. How any one pool would be affected in the inter-state adjustment it was impossible to say. All the states were engaged in preparing the necessary data to enable the wheat board to calculate the adjustments. The overpayments were made by the wheat board in respect of overseas sales, involving hundreds of thousands of transactions. In reply to another question, the premier stated that it was not the intention of the government to disburse any of the money of the pools showing a surplus until the pool accounting was completed. The figures for the pools of this one state indicate the very heavy loss sustained by the Commonwealth Wheat Board in handling the crops of the four states that were in the pool during the years given.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur
October 22 to October 27, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS 2 CW	OATS 3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	OATS 1 Fd	OATS 2 Fd	BARLEY 3 CW	BARLEY 4 CW	BARLEY Rej.	BARLEY Fd	FLAX 1 NW	FLAX 2 CW	FLAX 3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Oct. 22	63⅝	40½	37¾	37¾	35¾	33	50½	46½	43½	43	205½	200½	171½	62
23	64⅝	40¾	38¼	38½	36	33⅝	50¾	46½	43½	43	202½	198½	168	61⅞
24	67	41¾	39¼	39½	37	34⅜	50⅝	46⅝	43⅝	43½	203	199	169	62½
25	67	41¾	39¼	39¼	37½	34⅜	50¾	46¾	44	43½	203½	199½	169½	62½
26	68¼	41⅞	38⅞	38⅞	36⅞	34⅞	50⅞	46⅞	44½	43⅞	203½	199½	170½	62⅞
27	66⅞	41½	38½	38½	36⅞	34½	51½	47½	44½	44	204	200	170½	62⅞
Week Ago	64⅛	40⅝	37⅞	37⅞	35⅞	33⅛	50½	46½	43½	43	208½	203¾	174¾	61⅞
Year Ago	...	45½	41½	41½	38⅞	33⅞	52	47	43	43	238	234	174	75

POULTRY PRICES, LIVE AND DRESSED

We would advise you to send your poultry dressed, thus saving express and shrinkage

	Live	Dressed		Live	Dressed
Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over, No. 1	18-20c	22c	Fowl, 5 to 6 lbs.	15-16c	18c
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1	18c	21c	Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.	13-14c	16c
Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs., No. 1	15-16c	18c	Ducks, 6 lbs. and over, fat	13-14c	16c
Fowl, 6 lbs. and over, fat	17c	20c	Geese, 12 lbs. and over, fat	13-14c	16c

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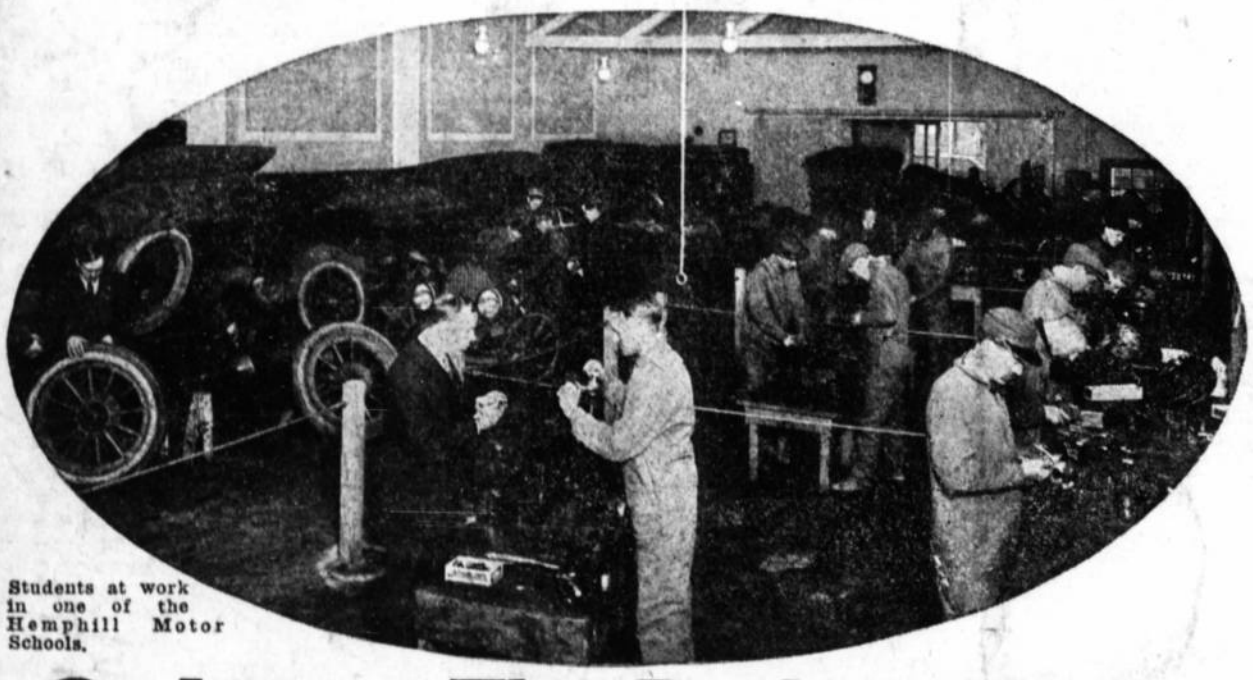

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